MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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JAPAN'S intense interest in American enterpise in the Far East is evidenced by the fact that still another Mission has been arranged for to proceed to America, the purpose of which is announced to be "to study the financial and economic conditions of the United States and to devise means of closer business relationships between the United States and Japan, especially in respect to the Far East." The Commission is to sail from Yokohama on the Korea Maru, October 15, and will have at the head of it, Baron Megata. The Baron was one of the first Japanese graduates of Harvard, by virtue of which he is Chairman of the Harvard Club in Japan, and is also one of the honorary Vice Presidents of the recently organized America-Japan Society. Certain members of the America-Japan Society, it will be remembered, have during the past few months rather overdone the idea of creating American sentiment in favor of the Japanese, by articles published in some of the leading journals of the country. It is a little too early to prognosticate what the *real* purpose of the Mission is, but it will not be out of place to suggest to the Chinese Government that, as special Missions to America seem to be the order of the day, it might not be a bad idea for China also to send such a Mission, for, with the friendly sentiment of Americans for the Chinese, it ought to be able to accomplish more for China than a Japanese Mission will be able to accomplish for Japan.

ON picking up a recent copy of the "Christian Work," published in New York, we find an article by the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D. D., in the course of which he says the following:

Critics say Japan plans to annex China as she has Korea. This is absurd. If that had been her plan she should have done so a year ago. That was her unique chance. She could then have had time to consolidate her new Empire and be ready to face the anger of Europe when the war ends. I do not believe that Japan has any more intention of such a piece of folly then she has of attacking America to force her immigration upon us. Japanese with whom I have talked on these matters have simply laughed at the absurdity of these assertions.

But what was the purpose of those twenty-one demands and particularly of Group V, the critic will ask? I have it on pretty high authority that Group V was put up for purposes of trading. Japan arranged that Yuan Shi-kai could say to China that he had forced Japan to back down on the most important demands and thus "save his face" for having yielded the rest. Had Japan presented only the minimum which she was prepared to insist on to the bitter end, what kind of negotiations could there have been?

But how about that ultimatum? Did not Japan finally have to browbeat China anyway? Yes. And it was a great pity. If China only knew it, she and Japan should co-operate in their efforts to meet the

aggressions of the European nations. China needs Japan no less than Japan needs China in working out their common destiny. They are neighbors, their destinies are and always will be inseparable. They must find ways of mutual help and esteem.

BEFORE proceeding to discuss one or two of the above propositions, we may mention that the Rev. Mr. Gulick has been a life-long missionary in Japan, and from the years 1907 to 1913 was a lecturer at the Imperial University at Kioto. He has written a number of books on Far Eastern subjects, some light on the tenor of which may be gained from the title of one of them issued in 1905—"The White Peril in the Far East." Here we have the amazing spectacle of an American missionary arguing that it is "absurd" to say that Japan intends to plan to annex China, backing up this opinion with the statement that if that had been Japan's plan "she should have done so a year ago." The plain facts are that Korea was annexed some years after Japan had announced that she had gone into the war with Russia to preserve the integrity of Korea. Manchuria is gradually being absorbed on lines similar to those employed in Korea. Only recently the administrations of the Japanese railways in South Manchuria and Korea, and the Government's civil and military administration, were all linked up under one head so that it is impossible to determine where one begins and the other ends. The explanation given as regards the Demands is truly unique, but quite worthy of a man who formulates the proposition that "China and Japan should co-operate in their efforts to meet the aggressions of the European nations."

WE invite the particular attention of the reader to the article in this issue by Putnam Weale, entitled "Why England is Watching the Ishii Mission." To the American reader, the interest that the British Government may have in the Ishii mission is, more or less, academic. This well-known writer has, however, hit the nail exactly on the head in the following words:

What is England doing, England the country with the greatest commercial stake in the Orient? Why is she willing to stand aside in this curious business and leave to others something which is peculiarly her affair? The answer is simplicity itself. England has not consented to any alteration in the status quo of the Far East. But being under the greatest naval obligations to her Japanese ally, and being also involved at this very moment in a sharp diplomatic discussion as to the meaning of the agreement reached in 1914 regarding the disposal of German rights and concessions in China, she is in no position until the war is over to add to her dilemmas. That is why, in the street phrase, she has passed the buck to America; for that reason and no other. That is why, although she deeply sympathized with and entirely indorsed America's recent note to China, she was forced to return an equivocal answer although her real attitude was very different.

OF much greater importance, however, are the points brought out in the article mentioned, as regards the conditions in China, and what the Japanese are trying to make the rest of the world believe about conditions in the East generally. The Japanese plan seems to be to have America "evacuate the waters of the Pacific" as the European powers already have been compelled to do by the grim necessities of war. Then Japan could play her cherished role of acting as the spokesman for the Allies in any negotiations with China. Let us hope that the American government will not be "jockeyed" into playing Japan's game. Japanese leadership in Chinese political affairs would not only be detrimental to the best interests of China but would also be a great drawback to American trade in China—and, if we may say so, an even greater handicap to British trade. There is no desire, and should not be any, on the part of Americans to oppose the legitimate expansion of Japanese trade in China. As a matter of fact, co-operation with Japanese, on terms fair to China, is invited. But the idea of Japanese "paramountcy" can not be tolerated.

IN connection with the article by Mr. Putnam Weale on "Why England is Watching the Ishii Mission," printed in this issue of the REVIEW, it is interesting to note another British viewpoint on the Anglo-Japanese subject as brought out in a review of Mr. Millard's book, "Our Eastern Question," in the recently issued Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. That part of the review referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance follows:

"Again in discussing the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the difficulties in which it has landed England are clearly portrayed, but Mr. Millard forgot to tell us what might have happened if England had declined to enter into this alliance, and if Japan had formed one with Germany instead. Japan was anxious for a European ally and it is generally supposed that if her offer to England had been refused, she would have turned to Germany. Furthermore when he comes to discuss the sudden moderation of the Japanese demands on China, and the withdrawal for the time being of Group V, he is silent as to the part Great Britain played in the matter. He shows how little attention Japan has paid to criticisms of her policy on the part of the United States, and has pointed out the weakness of American foreign policy, and it is difficult for us to believe that representations made by the United States Government could have induced Japan to show fairer treatment to China. We can also hardly imagine that her unpopularity in China was the determining factor, causing a change of tactics. Although unpublished to the world, so that the *amour propre* of Japan should not be hurt, the strenuous opposition of Great Britain had a great deal to do in calling a halt on Japan. Great

Britain certainly was unwilling to allow Japan to threaten British commercial interests in Central China in the way she intended."

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance has proved in many ways mutually beneficial to both countries. The conflicting interests of the two countries especially from a commercial point of view, are, however, becoming more and more evident. It is quite possible that when the treaty expires it will not be renewed. To frighten the United States by proclaiming that this alliance may one day lead to a simultaneous attack on that country, by Great Britain on the East and by Japan on the West, seems to us absurd. The author is creating an imaginary bogy. Entirely apart from sentiment, the interests of Great Britain are better served by friendship with the United States than by an alliance with Japan."

FURTHER evidence of Japan's plan to use her practical control of Pacific Shipping to monopolize trade in the Orient is contained in a recent issue of the American Tea and Coffee Trade Journal for August. The account is based on an official report of Mr. M. D. Kirjassoff, American Consul at Taipeh, Formosa, on the attempt of Mitsui and Company, the large Japanese import and export house, to prevent American and other foreign firms from obtaining cargo space on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the two Japanese steamship lines that operate between Formosa and America. According to the American Consul, the agents of Mitsui and Company in New York have boasted "that they only would be able to get their teas to America this season," and in addition, Mr. Kirjassoff states that Mitsui and Company are suspected of being helped by the Japanese Government in their attempt to drive the American and British tea firms from Formosa. Americans in China will be glad to see that this matter has been brought to the attention of the Government, and also to see that American business men at home are beginning to learn that behind the high-sounding professions of friendship on the part of Japanese diplomats, there lurks a sinister plan for knifeing American business in the Orient, while American public opinion is being misled at home.

THE same issue of the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, devotes considerable space to editorial comment on this subject as follows:

"If the Japanese-Formosa steamship lines wish to continue to have free access to our ports, it may be well for them to remember that any discrimination against American tea merchants in the matter of freight space allotment is most unwise just at this time. Certain American and British houses were pioneers in the Formosa tea business and had the trade well developed before Japan acquired the island and entered upon the questionable policy of exploiting all its resources for the exclusive benefit of Japanese interests. The freight rate discrimination in favor of a powerful Japanese house, which is charged by the United States Consul at Taipeh, is the most recent count in the favoritism indictment against the Japanese authorities. If these unfair discriminations continue, wouldn't the United States be justified in adopting retaliatory measures? Why shouldn't the Japanese steamship lines be treated as common carriers? Have our Japanese friends considered that their present course of conduct is calculated to endanger their market for Formosa teas in this country? The British and American tea merchants who made this market originally can remake it, if need be, and, with the right kind of patriotic appeal, the American tea drinkers could be made to forget Formosa tea—granting, for sake of argument, that its equal couldn't be produced in China, Java or Ceylon. And isn't this freight situation another argument in favor of an American merchant marine?"

MR. RICHARD Washburn Child of New York who recently visited the Orient and upon his return to America wrote such highly flattering articles about Japan and such unfair, distorted, manifestly untrue articles about China, for Asia Magazine and Collier's Weekly, seems to have overdone the thing—evidently with the hope that Japan's prestige in America would be enhanced by his painting China as black as possible—to such an extent that even foreign (British) journalists resident in Japan are impelled to protest. We find the following in The Far East, Tokio:

"THE harm that men do lives after them. In the East writing is revered, for its worth is greater than the spoken word. Nowadays, many Americans come to Japan and China to look around and write. We particularise Americans, because their number is probably greater than that of all other foreign writers combined; not only that, but their frankness in expressing opinions—a most engaging characteristic oftentimes—and ability to circulate the same, give whatever they say a huge, fictious value, for their opinions are printed in journals which are sold by the hundreds of thousands, even by the millions, and they cater to the mental needs of a people whose understanding of foreign affairs has until recently been negligible, to say the least, therefore, when Mr. Child writes an article about China whose cumulative effect on the imagination is to represent a great and ancient people as living in dirt and festering in disease, he is guilty of an evil that should be called a crime. It is futile to take Mr. Child's words, paragraph by paragraph, and attempt to refute them, because he writes largely of what he has seen, and of what

may by seen in other countries any day. But legal training should have guarded him against unjust assumptions. He could travel in the United States and pick out foul spots, but his sense of what was due to the American people would prevent him from indicting a whole nation because of what he saw in some dark corner inhabited by unclean people.

"MR. Child writes in Collier's Weekly, and describes what he is pleased to call the real China. Supposing, after a brief visit, we were to write about the real Mr. Child, and expound at length about a certain bunion casually noticed by our eagle eye while Mr. Child was in the bath, and on this evidence build up a terrible indictment of moral and physical uncleanliness against the victim. Mr. Child has done no more than write about China's bunions. Had he stopped there, all would have been well, for people will read about other people's bunions, but therefrom he has proceeded to draw up an indictment of a great race that would make the gods laugh, were it not for the harm it must cause among a great-hearted people who have always shown a desire to help China – for China is not beyond help, if the task is undertaken in the true American spirit." Further comment on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW.

SHANGHAI is now threatened from another quarter. Only a few weeks ago we printed an article explaining how the Japanese steamship companies were planning to make Kobe the centre of the shipping business for China, the cargo from and to Shanghai and other Chinese ports to be transhipped at that port instead of being carried direct. About the same time an article was published in the newspapers at Manila outlining a plan to make Manila the centre of America's carrying trade for the Far East. It would seem that it is the plan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to put on a number of small vessels of about 2,000 tons each, to run out of Manila to Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and other Far Eastern ports, the cargo being brought direct from America to Manila for transhipment there to its eventual destination. The idea would be to leave the Japanese cargo business almost entirely in Japanese hands, the Pacific Mail steamers only calling at Japanese ports to cater for the passenger traffic.

FROM time to time during the past half century there have been prophecies and plans regarding the future of Shanghai. Several decades ago Sir Robert Hart, the eminent organizer of the Chinese Customs Service—who was usually right about most things he gave his views on—expressed the opinion that Shanghai at that time had reached its zenith and that Chinkiang, some distance up the Yangtze river, was its logical successor. The fact as developed, however, is that Shanghai at that time, compared with what it is at present, was a mere village; and today the visitor from abroad has spread before him a city with well over a million inhabitants, with every modern improvement (except a sanitary sewerage system, which is badly needed). As an instance of Shanghai's up-to-dateness it may be mentioned that this Setttlement was equipped with steam-and motor-propelled fire engines before New York City had them. Whether, with both Kobe and Manila after its scalp, Shanghai is at last "up against it" remains to be seen. Looking at the matter casually there does seem to be something wonderful about the fact that Shanghai, with extremely heavy tonnage dues, should have grown as it has. There would seem to be an anomaly about the fact that cargo should be brought up from the shores of the Pacific through a muddy, continuously silting, narrow, treacherous little creek for a distance of about twelve miles, and then the greater part of the cargo destined to make the same trip back again on its way to other parts of China. By all the rules of logic Woosung, right on the shores of the sea, is the place where the commercial city should be located. But it is not, and there are a number of reasons why such is the case.

TRADE can only prosper where people congregate. Man is a gregarious animal and only changes his haunts under exceptional circumstances. The foreigners who first came here located on a barren waste of land outside the Chinese town. The fact that there was a Chinese town is why they located here. Hardly had a respectable sized foreign village grown up here than the Taiping Rebellion occurred. Then a most important question arose for the landowners to decide. The residents in those days

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OF THE FAR EAST

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were nearly all landowners, as well they might be, as the cost of a plot of ground was a mere bagatelle of what it is to-day. The fleeing Chinese sought a refuge. They were willing to pay a handsome rental for the privilege of living in the foreign settlement, as they would be safe here from the Taipings. The landlords decided to let the Chinese come in, and here they are to-day, many hundreds of thousands of them, to the great inconvenience, so far as living conditions are concerned, of the great body of foreigners resident here.

WHETHER or not Shanghai would be the enormous trading port that it is to-day provided restrictions had been put on Chinese residence within the foreign Settlement limits is a matter which leaves room for considerable argument. There can, however, be no question about it that the fact that Chinese business men have made Shanghai's foreign settlement their home has been the principal cause of Shanghai's greatness. As owners of property here—they cannot own it legally, but by a system of having foreigners hold it in trust for them they actually own more than three-quarters of the land surface of the Settlement—they gain a prestige in the foreign merchant's eyes which they would not have if they lived, or owned their property, beyond the foreign jurisdiction. Foreign merchants are willing to trust Chinese with a stake in the Settlement in a way that they will not trust Chinese coming from outside. The fact that Shanghai is a large Chinese business centre brings native merchants here from all parts of China; and in this way foreign trade is rapidly extended.

IN explanation of the remark in a previous paragraph about the presence of the many hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the Settlement being a great inconvenience so far as living conditions for foreigners are concerned, we wish to mention that the objection is really not one against Chinese as such, but is merely directed against the living habits of the Chinese masses; and, indeed, so far the Settlement is concerned, the fault is really with the foreigners. The great majority of houses inhabited by Chinese in Shanghai are a disgrace to a modern civilized community—but as a great many of them are owned by foreigners, and the permits to build them were given by a foreign Municipal Council, there is little fault to be found with the Chinese in this respect. The trouble in Shanghai is that although the Treaty creating it specifies that it was set apart for foreign residence and trade, the legislation is all in favor of the landlords, whose activities on the whole are detrimental to foreign trade.

Notes on Current Events

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE letter written by Putman Weale to the San Francisco Chronicle and which is republished in this number of the Review, is interesting and should be carefully read. Mr. Weale is at present in the United States on business and appears to be still thoughtful of the welfare of China. He has written plainly his opinion of the ultimate purpose of the Ishii Mission to the American Government. He does not hesitate to write that the aim of the Mission has not been disclosed and to state what he believes that aim to be. He reminds the reader that in 1915 Japan presented an ultimatum to China consisting of twenty-one demands, and that the demands grouped as number five really meant that Japan was to have a protectorate over China. China would have been forced to accept all the demands, but those in group five were suspended because of foreign representations. Mr. Weale believes that Japan has been awaiting the opportunity to renew and enforce the demands included in group five, and has commissioned the Ishii Mission to smooth the temperament of the American Government and persuade it to agree with England and France that Japan may be paramount in shaping the affairs of China. There is a refreshing frankness in the admission by Mr. Weale, that England and France are so much engaged that circumstances are not favorable for either to protest against the veiled diplomacy of Japan, and he therefore turns to the United States as China's strongest safeguard.

THE American Government has been consistent in its friendship for China. The record proves that it was pleased when China severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and even gave her friendly advice when she hesitated to take the second logical stop to declare war on Germany. The advice was given in the best interests of China at a time when apparently nations hostile to America had greater influence at Peking. Now Mr. Weale writes that England was in full accord with America in the advice given, but did not sign the letter of advice for the reason that conditions were again unfavorable. What Mr. Weale means is doubtless that England and Japan are so mutually and reciprocally bound by agreements that national fidelity would not permit of the signing of the letter of advice. And that was exactly what should have been done, but according to the premises Japan is not at present as concerned about England as she is about America, and therefere the Ishii Mission goes to the latter country to see if it cannot be kept silent while Japan may do as she pleases in China.

THE ostensible, and the actual,reasons for sending the Mission are, Mr. Weale believes, materially different. The actual reason is that Japan wants to open the way for making China accede to the demands in group five and assume a protectorate in accordance therewith before peace in declared. The American Government is to be delicately approached on the subject, and as delicately persuaded that the very best interest of China requires that it be entrusted to Japan, because China is not capable of defending herself against aggressors, and that Japan, being a near neighbor, can go over to China to be conveniently on the spot should the aggressor appear. Japanese diplomacy can at times be almost irresistibly persuasive, but it is positively doubted if it will be heeded in this particular instance. In 1915 when Japan made known to the Western foreign offices her demands on China, the more serious of the demands in group five were withheld, and since that act the doings of Japan in China have not been looked upon with implicit confidence. There is rather the inclination to suspect Japanese diplomacy in its relations to China, and at this time Japan is engaged in a diplomatic discussion with regard to the disposal of German rights in China. Under the plea of economic expansion Japan is figuring to become the owner in perpetuity of Chinese territory, and quite a large area of it. If Japan succeeds then other nations, under the favored nation doctrine, may claim like areas, and soon there would be no China left.

PROBABLY it may be true that China would be defenseless against an aggressor; but is there any aggressor in sight, and why should Japan manifest so much anxiety about China being defended? China is in good company. She has justified the cause of the entente Powers and given her adherence to that cause. Japan is one of the entente Powers and it would look bad for her to prefer demands touching the sovereign integrity of China. There is a practical alliance between Japan and China to make war on a cammon enemy and there is no reason why Japan must be paramount in China any more than any other of the entente Powers. China is willing to do all she can to be useful in the war, and she is not coveting any part of the posessions of the neighbor who apparently is looking so longingly to possess her vine-yard. If the condition of China is properly understood, it is not conceivable that the American government would be silent to the attempt of Japan to regulate the household of China. If anything like that be permitted then it would not be long ere Japan would expect to be consulted about the trade relations between China and Western powers. The American government, since the note of advice to China, has had a warning of the sensitiveness of Japan as to what others should say to China and through what chanmel it should be said. The intimation was clear, that hereafter if America proposed to talk with China it must be done through Japan.

A GREAT writer has written of Americans, that whatever may be their faults they are never mean, and if there is anything they despise it is chicanery and deceit. The deceit of German diplomacy has intensified American sentiment more than any other act of the German Government, and if Japan proposes to indulge in giving warnings here is a phase of American character she will do well to take note of. It is hoped that the Ishii Mission will return to Japan with a full and correct understanding as to how China ought to be and must be treated. And it is also hoped and believed that the relations between America and Japan will always be friendly, for such would be to their mutual advantage, but Japan will remember that America entered into the war to assist in defeating the ambition of a nation to go over the boundaries of other nations, regulate their households, and direct their conduct and dealings. And it is quite evident from passing events that America is amply resourceful in all the means necessary to cause any war she may undertake to be successful. Every reader of history knows that no people are more peacefully disposed than the Chinese, and that they have never had a government in practical sympathetic touch with their welfare. Japan has a far better administered government than China, but the Japanese may not measure up in comparison with the Chinese in a business sense.

IT is doubtful if any ruler of a great country ever passed so silently from the stage of action as the late Czar of Russia. Mr. Nicholas Romanoff is alive and being kindly treated, but possibly only a few of his former subjects know the place of his present abode. The wheel of fortune may turn in his favor, but there is no present appearance of the probability, and the Russian people will be fortunate if he is the last of the dynastic family which have so long oppressed and ruled them as if they were not human beings. But they have asserted themselves at last, and altho disorganized and near the verge of Civil War, their condition need not be surprising, in view of their centuries of the worst form of slavery. The Russians have now declared in favor of a Republic and by the charm of that form of government order may evolve from the confusion prevailing. A strong and skillfully officered German army is on Russian soil, but the Russians will never allow their country to become a German possession. The capture of the Russian Capital by the Germans would arouse the Russians as in 1812 when Napoleon marched at the head of a French army into Moscow. It was then that the Russians realized that Russia

was in danger, and they acted as one man and annihilated the invading army, a reverse under which Napoleon staggered until he rested on the island of St. Helena. Russia is proving that her statesmen and generals are not inferior in capacity and courage. There will yet be a liberal government in the place of Romanoff despotism.

IN a recent number of this Review was republished an article by Prof. Jenks, of the New York University, a gentleman who has several times visited the East and whose opinion is direct and not hearsay. The readers of the Review will remember that Prof. Jenks discussed the claim of Japan to be paramount in China and a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, and both of these subjects continue relevant to passing events in this part of the world. The entente Powers will hardly forget that the paramountcy of Japan in China would mean that the policy of China was to be directed by the Japanese government, which is an autocracy modeled after, but less constitutionally restricted than, the German government, and for them to consent to a government of that form making the policy of China would belie what they are fighting against on the battle fields of Europe. But China ought to be careful not to encourage Japan to become paramount. No sooner was the Tuan military government doing business in Peking than Mr. Ariga of Japan, was sent for in post haste, the gentleman who is reported to have had a hand in preparing the Constitutional Compact for Yuan Shih Kai. No one blames Mr. Ariga, a gentleman of undoubted capacity, and skilled in the drafting of documents centralizing power and keeping public opinion on the outer side of the wall. If China proposes to talk through Japan then Japan will naturally come over to China in order to hear to her better advantage.

THERE is no reason in talking about a Monroe Doctrine for China, because the United States has proclaimed a Monroe Doctrine for the American Continent. The lawyers would say that the two doctrines were not on all fours. The American Monroe Doctrine is only protective in that it says to European nations, that they shall not interfere aggressively in order to conquer and suppress republicanism on the American Continent, and it has never proposed or attempted to dictate the policy of any American State. It has left free the trade centers of the American Continent to European nations, and has never acquired a territorial "concession," a "sphere of influence" nor a paramountcy of any character. It has not insisted that the American government should alone be consulted with reference to loans for development or any other purpose nor has it ever led to the forcible or permanent acquisition of an inch of territory. Thus it is seen that the American Monroe Doctrine protects and does not invade, and has never demanded any special privileges in "groups" or otherwise. Now the facts with regard to the corresponding attitude of Japan to the Mainland of East Asia are, the annexation of Formosa and Korea, the exercise of sovereign power in the Kuantung Peninsula, the claim of "spheres of influence" in five of the greatest provinces of China, and the appropriation of the great coal and iron mines of North China. And still Japan insists on being first consulted by any nation proposing to do business with China, and China must consult Japan before engaging in business with any other nation. What is China's answer? It is about time to know the answer China means to give.

Chinese Business Men—and Some Others

TWO American writers recently visited China to get "impressions" on China and the Chinese. One of these writers was Mr. Lindsay Russell of New York, president of the Japan Society, and the other was Mr. Richard Washburn Child, also of New York. Mr. Russell —if we are correctly informed—is a lawyer and banker who devotes his spare time to seeing that the Japanese get a square deal in American public opinion. He writes quite often on this subject for the New York newspapers. Mr. Child is also a New York lawyer, who writes for the magazines. Mr. Child recently visited China and Japan to get information for articles for Collier's Weekly and for Asia Magazine, the latter being the Journal of the American Asiatic Association.

Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Child visited China and Japan while on their trips to the Orient. Both followed the "beaten path," that is, they followed the most excellently mapped out tour of the Orient, prepared by the Imperial Japanese Railways, in cooperation with the Japanese trans-Pacific steamship companies. Both of these men duly wrote their impressions when they got back to America, and singularly enough each devoted considerable space to the Chinese business man and his abilities and capacities, or rather his lack of these important elements that American and European—and Japanese—business men are supposed to excell in.

In paying his respects to the Chinese business man, Mr. Lindsay Russell wrote as follows in the New York Times, of Sunday, July 29:

> Honesty is no longer a virtue of the Chinese. The old school, honest Chinese merchant, resident in China at least, is almost obsolete. A corrupt Government has made a corrupt people. . . . When the crops are ripening millions of Chinese are

on watch every night against their thieving neighbors. The railroads would be stolen overnight if there were no armed guards. It was estimated that at one time 60,000 bolts a month were stolen from the Peking-Hankow Railroad to make them into agricultural implements, scissors, and knives. Crossties they formerly burned for fuel. All physical property must be guarded in China. Bear the above facts in mind before passing judgment on Japan's demands for an extension of police power in Manchuria. When I was in Peking the Minister of Communications was under arrest for alleged graft. The Minister of Finance and a railroad Director were in prison for the same cause. The head of a bank was sought by the police for issuing a million or so of forged banknotes. Graft has even penetrated to the Temple of Heaven, and any tourist who passes the dozen or more gatekeepers can understand the parable of the Lord's aversion to money changers.

Then in the China number of Asia Magazine, published in July, 1917, Mr. Child pays his respects to the Chinese business man as follows:

I find that often Chinese merchants when called liars are no more and no less offended than an Englishman when called "old top." I am told by good authority of an official who has found poachers cutting timber on a piece of forest land under his charge. He buys the wood by means of threats at such a low price that he can resell at a profit and when the poaching ceases he sends an agent-provocateur to stimulate the business. The Chinese merchant who fails to sell me goods denies the existence in the town of any other shop offering the same articles though there be ten within a stone's throw. My good friend, a Chinese merchant, who has every reason to be grateful for a favor I have done him and has been voluble in thanks, seeks to sell me a scroll of ancient painting at four prices above the true value. Untrue reasons for actions and untrue excuses for delinquencies are as plentiful as house flies. And the ultimatum in a matter of either trade or controversy is seldom final. The house contractor and builder notoriously beat the game over any set of specifications that an architect and lawyer can draw. The unpleasant truth is that as a general composite portrait the fiction of the honest Chinese must go overboard. The testimony is all too overwhelming.

While Mr. Russell and Mr. Child were in China they both confess to having interviewed many persons, including influential foreign business men, missionaries and Chinese. Mr. Child especially interviewed American business men at the head of industries that have been highly successful in China after dozens of years of experience in dealing with Chinese business men. In spite of all the facts and figures, supplied by Americans who have been "on the job" in China for years, both Mr. Child and Mr. Russell went home and "knocked" the Chinese business man and said he is inferior.

Both of these gentlemen doubtless had experiences in the little Chinese shops that cater to tourists where the Chinese merchant asks a larger sum for his merchandise than he expects to get, and then after some pursuasion came down to a reasonable figure. Since American retailers have only come to the "one price" system in the last ten years, surely Mr. Child and Mr. Russell would not condemn all the business men of China because Mrs. Child or Mrs. Russell had to "haggle" over the price of a yard of silk. No, this couldn't have been the reason for their "impressions" on China. The real reason is found just a little further down in their articles, dealing with this subject—in fact, singularly enough the real reason for their opinions are found almost in the last paragraph in each case.

Along toward the end of Mr. Russell's article in the New York Times we find this paragraph that casts a lot of light on the mystery:

The Japanese are not saints, but the nation is law abiding. Her public promises are kept. Japan is the land of progress and construction. She is in fact the honest business country of the East. A certain large Japanese firm with offices in several cities of the United States is today the best selling agent in the Far East for the American farmer and manufacturer. How any writer of standing can state the reverse and expect "to get away with it" defies experience.

Japan strongly and urgently disavows any desire to annex or rule China. No doubt China would be physically the better for it if she were so ruled.

Mr. Child did not disclose the reason for his perverted "impressions" in his article in Asia Magazine, for the American Association in China had just voted to subscribe for the publication in order to assist in the plan of "bringing the American and Chinese nations closer together." So Mr. Child saved his "reason" for publication in Collier's Weekly, which has no entangling alliances with Americans who live in China and who naturally may be supposed to know something about the facts. So in Collier's we find the reason for Mr. Child's "impressions" regarding the Chinese business man:

There is something worse than losing nationality. It is the degradation of a people who not only are the victims of a domestic system of exploitation, but, through centuries of perverted individualism, mutual distrust, and the spirit of the rabbit, have no qualifications at present to set up even a public opinion. There is something which, when awakened, will be stronger than any sentiment for the preservation of the so-called "integrity of China." It is the more primitive instinct of hunger and the irrepressible human desire for the elementary possessions of civilization. A stern conqueror will give more to China than China now has.

Already in China there is the marked beginning of an agitation to let Japan take up the task. Already, and even in the interior, I found men, who could not read nor write, who talked excitedly of a pan-Asiatic movement which would neglect Peking and turn its hopes toward Tokyo.

It isn't necessary in this article to go into the matter of the comparative honesty of Chinese and Japanese business men. I might for instance

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tell of the experiences of a large Chicago wholesaler who last year purchased thousands of dollars worth of assorted sizes of women's knitted undergarments from a leading Japanese manufacturer and after the garments had been extensively advertised and sold all over the United States, found that all the garments had been knitted on machines of one size and then stretched by hand to meet the size specifications of the American buyer. It is needless to mention what happened in thousands of American retail stores when women customers began to come back complaining of the way they had been defrauded. I might even quote Mr. J. N. Penlington, an Englishman who has lived in Japan for many years, when he wrote in his magazine "The Far East" (Tokio) regarding some of the business methods of Japan:

"If (the foreigner) a moneyed man, he would perchance invest in land in Japan. A year later his title would be contested. His lawyer would inform him that the claimant and his lawyers were absolute rogues, but that the Court could not throw out their case and would have to hear it to the end. Years could be spent in hearings and appeals. Or supposing, the foreigner, as a public spirited citizen brought action against the municipal authority for abuse of its privilege and breach of law. Months of litigation would follow, ending in a supreme court judgment saying in effect that the municipality (being part of the government) was above the law. The thoughts occasioned by such setbacks might turn his attention to the graver affairs of imperial and national government, when he would be forced to admit that while in his country the law reigned supreme, and could prosecute the President as readily as Tim Maloney, the political boss, here (in Japan) there was a conception of law, of government, and of the people that was alien to everything he held sacred."

But it isn't necessary to quote experiences of this kind about the capacities of Japanese businese men. Neither is it necessary to point to the dozens of very prosperous cotton, flour and other mills in Shanghai that are successfully operated by Chinese business men throughout. It isn't necessary to walk out Nanking Road, Shanghai, and see the thoroughly modern department stores, built on the American plan, that are soon to be opened by the Sincere Company in this city. A talk with the managers of these successful stores in various other Chinese cities will soon convince the foreigner that these Chinese business men know about such things as "costs," "depreciation," "turn-over" and such similar terms that are by-words in American business. The Commercial Press, the largest printing business in the Orient and said to be the most complete publishing plant in the world is Chinese owned and operated. Then there is the Peking-Kalgan railway that was built from the profits derived from the operation (by Chinese) of the Peking-Mukden line. Both are successful and from the standpoint of roadbed construction and operation are equal to any average American railway. Both Mr. Child and Mr. Russell must have traveled over one or both of these lines when they were getting their "impressions." They naturally supposed that the Japanese were operating the roads, since they were in such good condition. We might mention the highly successful Pinghsiang coal mines that are so successfully operated by Chinese, or the extensive mining of antimony, so necessary in modern warfare, that the Chinese are conducting. Of course, there are examples of Chinese companies that have gone down through the peculations of stockholders and employes, but it requires no special mental ability to throw bricks.

What we are all interested in is the truth of the matter. Americans are not going to be misled about China because the Japanese happen to be using a certain class of American writers as part of their plan to have themselves appointed as receivers for the Chinese nation. In the first place it is rather poor business for any American writer to be knocking the business men of any country, when America is just beginning to engage in foreign trade on an extensive scale. The Chinese have many business faults, likewise the Japanese; as also have the Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen—and Germans,—it might be mentioned in passing. It is the opinion of the writer that no one people have a monopoly of all the virtues or knowledge in business or anything else. The Chinese may be poor business men, but the whole world is turning to them for supplies of food and man-power. The winning of the war may rest with China after all.

This discussion has two highly important points for Americans and Chinese. The first is for Americans both at home and abroad to look very closely into attempts by persons with ulterior motives who seek to disparage China's ability to solve her own affairs in her own way. America did not become a full fledged republic of first-rate power overnight. Neither did her business men acquire all their virtues in six years. We still occasionally read in American newspapers of defaulting bank cashiers, and of investors in railroad securities being defrauded out of their shares by unscrupulous directors. Just recently a large British firm that has interests in the Orient got through airing some rather questionable business practices in the courts of London, which shows that they are not infallible either.

The points for China to watch, is that certain people and certain interests are attempting to disparage her nation, her people, her business,

and her institutions. These people have openly declared to the world that they are the Heaven-sent ones who should be appointed receivers for China's government, business and everything else. China should watch these attempts and pick her friends with extreme care in these critical times. The old jellyfish tactics implied in the saying, "let them conquer us, we will absorb them afterwards," will not work under modern conditions. The Japanese are not to be compared to the savage Mongols and Manchus who have gone through this process in the past. Manchuria and Korea are most excellent examples for China to reflect upon. It has been six years since Korea was annexed by Japan and we read in the May, 1917, issue of Asia Magazine that, "Already the name Korea is passing out of existence.—The colonial policy of the Japanese administration has been from the start, the development of Japanese interests in the peninsula. This policy of a Japanese Korea was laid down by Prince Ito, and his successors have not deviated from it. Whatever the criticisms may be there is no one, at least, who denies the proofs of economic development throughout the peninsula." True, Korea is prosperous under Japanese rule, but whether she is happy is another question. The Korean student who has completed his preparatory studies in the mission schools of Korea and who seeks to continue his studies in America or Europe has another opinion, after he has been arrested and forcibly taken from an American ship when it touches at Yokohama (and this happens right along), on his way to America or Europe. In short, Korea is Japan's fat pig. Japan is playing a strong game, the end of which may find China in Korea's position. Japan is using publicity in America and elsewhere as part of that game. The business men of China are the ones who hold the solution in their hands. They are the ones who will suffer most if China loses the game. They are the backbone of China and Japan is now engaged in a serious attempt to undermine their century-old reputation for honesty and good name. Japanese reasons for doing this are obvious. In the last analysis the salvation of China rests with the Chinese—the Chinese business men. J. B. P.

Why England is Watching the Ishii Mission

BY PUTNAM WEALE
(*At present in America*)

TO a student of politics who has passed many years under the stormy skies of Peking, it is extremely interesting to cross the Pacific and see how differently the familiar Oriental problem is viewed. The outlines of matters which are as accurately known in the Far East as are every-day astronomical laws in the schools have become blurred by the great distances; and because of that, doubts and uncertainties exist which are harmful to the world's progress and directly contribute to the growth of international unrest.

A Japanese journalist, well aware, no doubt of this fundamental consideration, has recently attempted to show in a notable article published in America precisely why Viscount Ishii is visiting the shores of the United States, and what views Japan is almost passionately determined America shall adopt regarding the problems of Eastern Asia. He tells us, with not very sound logic, that although the Japanese special envoy has been primarily commissioned to come to America to effect a larger co-operation with the United States, so that the war may be prosecuted with more effectiveness, nevertheless other very different issues are to be discussed, and—inferentially—the world struggle used as an instrument with which to secure their solution.

Of all these matters, none, in Japanese eyes, attains the rank and dignity of the Chinese question; and no man who has carefully studied the march of events in the Far East since August 15, 1914, when Japan served her Kiaochow ultimatum on Germany, and who has knowledge of the maze of secret history since written, can doubt that it is this issue which will provide in Washington the critical diplomatic turning point. While it may seem premature to declare that the formula about to be pressed on the United States is "China for the Japanese," it is a sober truth to state that what Japan is now intent on doing is to resume, if possible, the work she was forced to suspend in 1915, and to see if it cannot now be pushed to its logical conclusion.

It will be remembered that in January of that year, having successfully terminated her military operations against the German colony in China, Japan served on China a list of twenty-one demands, divided into five groups, so designed as to satisfy all her present and future needs. After an extraordinary period of secret negotiations, which lasted nearly four months, this action culminated in an ultimatum which China was forced to accept because she was powerless and nominally bereft of friends.

The private diplomacy of the allies, coupled with the agency of the world's press, however, alleviated the humiliation by securing that the famous Group 5 of these demands, which was nothing less than the framework of a thinly veiled protectorate, was withdrawn at the last moment, the text of the final settlement stating that the matter was postponed for future consideration.

It is now believed throughout the Far East that the hour has sounded when this nexus of demands is about to be revived in a new and infinitely more subtle form but before that can be safely done it is necessary to guard against what happened before by securing that the whole

body of powers in treaty relations with China, that is, all the allies who are committed to the dread adventure of destroying in Europe the most evil form of militarism that has ever existed, agree to shut their eyes to what goes on in the Oriental world and treat it as unimportant.

It is this which gives such dramatic interest to Viscount Ishil's mission. Like those two courtiers, Rosencranz and Guilderstern, immortalized by Shakespeare in Hamlet, whose virtue lay in the fact that they never knew that the Prince was mad, people who are officially concerned with the handling of these problems must go on bowing and scraping and pretending that such things as we have spoken of are impossible. For the Japanese mission, as has been already so often insisted upon, is a mission of peace designed to strengthen the bonds of an ancient friendship.

What is today required of the United States as an expression of good will is simply and solely that she shall align herself with those European countries, such as England and France, who have been forced entirely to withdraw their naval squadrons from Oriental waters, owing to their military requirement elsewhere, and whose lips are sealed because in the middle of a great war it is not wise to speak.

If America will give a similar proof of friendship, that is, evacuate the waters of the Far East, a signal will have been flown which even China will understand, and which will pave the way for far larger developments. For with America definitely out of the game, it would be possible to take up the discussion of the new diplomacy which Japan desires to erect in Peking, and which mainly consists in making the Tokio Government the accredited spokesman during the period of the war of all the allies alike, and by this step relieving them of the burden of communicating at all with China, save on that smaller routine business which is the retail part of diplomacy and which has no national importance.

The necessary corollary of this will be the forced adjustment of the Chinese Administration to a form suitable to external control.

This finished and done with would then be the idea that a republic means anything different from those older forms of rule which are despotisms, or the heirs of despotism; and though it may not prove necessary as a result of such diplomacy to make new maps, it will certainly be wise to prepare for new tradal balance sheets. For trade follows the sword; even in these days of new faiths it is necessary to remember that old truth. That is why Japan, when speaking of the subject, naively declares that economic expansion is her sole aim.

Now to a writer who has followed on the spot the evolution of the New China, and who knows that the country is a living entity and no longer a mere geographical expression, like those regions across which the old map-makers of the sixteenth century drew the figure of a savage man or an animal to advertise the unknown and the fearful, there is something curiously arresting in this little drama which is today being so quietly staged in this country. All the surprising changes in the Chinese mind, all the many gropings after light of of men who after all are not children like the Koreans, but are perplexed mortals seeking to regroup in a new and effective way the vastest community the world has ever known, are according to the Japanese plan to be set at nought and an alien formula devised. The fact that the Chinese have definitely turned their backs on their past, and are determined in spite of all mistakes somehow to find leaders who will guide them through the great gate way of the West and win them those jewels of experience and wisdom is proclaimed to be unimportant. The important thing today is to throw into the limelight the feuds and rivalries which are inevitable in a deeply-stirred community numbering 400,000,000 and the conclusion Japan is anxious that all the world, „and particularly America, shall reach is that what has been normal in every other historical instance is in the present case dangerous and abnormal, and fraught with the direst consequences for everyone unless the proffered advice is placidly accepted. China, which has the smallest national debt in the world, and which has made miracles of progress in her point of view, if in nothing else, in six short revolutionary years, has nevertheless, owing to an unparalleled chain of world events nothing to hope for, but a leaden formula of foreign control. That, at least, is the conclusion which can be legitimately drawn from all the hints and observations of the Japanese press, just as much as from the inspired article from which we have quoted. If necessary, the captured German islands in the Pacific are to be thrown into the game which is now to commence, to be used as counters precisely as were the islands of the West Indies by eighteenth century diplomats; for the problems of the Pacific being many and deep buried, it may be necessary to seek their solution very far afield.

But if these things are true, what is England doing, England the country with the greatest commercial state in the Orient? Why is she willing to stand aside in this curious business and leave to others something which is peculiarly her affair? The answer is simplicity itself. England has not consented to any alteration in the status quo of the Far East. But being under the greatest naval obligations to her Japanese ally, and being also involved at this very moment in a sharp diplomatic discussion as to the meaning of the agreement reached in 1914 regarding the disposal of German rights and concessions in China, she is in no position until the war is over to add to her dilemmas. That is why, in the

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street phrase, she has passed the buck to America; for that reason and no other. That is why, although she deeply sympathized with and entirely indorsed America's recent note to China, she was forced to return an equivocal answer, although her real attitude was very different. And that is also why she is watching with something deeper than mere interest the progress of the Japanese War Mission in this country and what may follow it.

To all students of foreign affairs it should be obvious that the Chinese question is no longer what it used to be, but has become a war issue which can be properly attended to only when a world peace is formally negotiated. Remembering that the Peking Government, in obedience to its pledges, has just formally declared war on Germany and Austria and will take yet other steps to assit the allies, no more harmful policy could be inaugurated today by any friendly power than to seek to anticipate by discussion matters which cannot acquire their true aspect until many months have elapsed, and which are in any case China's domestic concern. The requirements of the Oriental world today emphatically demand not discussion but abstention from all discussions by friendly powers, since formal talk can do nothing but harm.

The situation as it exists today throughout Eastern Asia is better than any one could have reasonably hoped for after three years of war; to delve into such matters too directly is to open wide the doors of a powder magazine and to bring near the menace of explosions. Caution demands that Chinese affairs and questions affecting sea power on the Pacific are not made the subject of formal international pourparlers unless China is to become a party to such conferences; for as a loyal ally at war with autocracy and faithful to democratic ideals, China is about to do what China has never done—to offer the dispatch of an expeditionary force to a secondary war theater. She can no longer be spurned.—*From the San Francisco Chronicle.*

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 14. Germans make strong attack northward of Langemarck and gain temporary success.

September 16. Engagements of minor importance take place between British and German troops on the Menin-Ypres road and at Cherisy.——The Russian Baltic fleet prepares to resist a German naval offensive.

September 18. Germany is understood to have offered to evacuate Belgium as the base of peace negotiations. ——Widespread disorder is reported from Finland where soldiers have been lynching their officers; at Viborg the soldiers beat and threw into the river most of the staff of the Corps.

September 19. The British Admiralty's report shows 8 ships over and 20 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

CHINA

September 15. Announcement made in Peking that a forthcoming conference of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Customs Tariff will assemble at Shanghai.——In a brawl at Tsian-hsien Japanese troops kill two Chinese and burn four houses.

September 19. Announcement made at Peking that the Chinese Government is to issue a warrant against Sun Yat-sen.——Chinese Government is announced to be engaged in revising the Mandate to be issued assembling a National Council.——A clash occurs at Hunchun (near the Korean border) between Chinese and Japanese authorities concerning the custody of Korean salt smugglers captured by Chinese, but claimed by the Japanese as their subjects; 180 Japanese troops march into Hunchun with the purpose of intimidating the Chinese.

September 20. M. Boppe, formerly French Minister to Servia, appointed to Peking in succession to M. Conty.——Chinese Press persistently reports that Kwangsi troops have crossed the Hunan border.—— Minister of Finance formally approaches the Consortium with proposals for a Currency Loan in lieu of the Reorganization Loan proposed last January.

JAPAN

September 13. Baron Megata, one of the first Japanese graduates of Harvard, is appointed chief of the Financial Mission to America, which will include eight other experts, official and unofficial. The Mission starts for the United States on October 15.

September 15. Announcement made in Tokio that Dr. Ushisaburo Kobayashi, a well-known authority on finance and economics, will be appointed Government Financial Agent and stationed in Peking. It is understood that his appointment is made in connection with the project to revise the Chinese Customs tariff. ——The Opposition Party, Kenseikai, pass a resolution with regard to the revision of China's tariff that they do not object in principle, but the matter must be separated from the question of China's participation in the war, and also measures must be taken for the protection of Japan's trade interests.

GENERAL

September 12. U. S. Senate passes a resolution drafting into military service all aliens having a year's residence in the United States except those exempted by treaty, and German and other enemy subjects. It is estimated that a million men will be affected. Allied and neutral subjects claiming exemption will be allowed to leave the country within 90 days.——The German Minister at Buenos Aires, Count von Luxburg, is handed his passports,

September 13. The flour-mills at Minneapolis (Minn., U. S. A.) are closing owing to the scarcity of wheat, an unprecedented occurrence in the middle of harvesting the crop.

September 14. At Petrograd General Korniloff and his chief of staff, after having been arrested by order of Premier Kerensky, signifies his willingness to be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.——General Russky appointed to command the Northern Front and Gen. Dragomiroff to command the Southwestern Front. Admiral Verderevsky, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, appointed Minister of Marine. General Krimoff, the commander of the troops supporting General Korniloff, commits suicide with a revolver.——In a speech at Annapolis (U. S. A.) Secretary Daniels of the Navy states that G. $2,000 million has been appropriated for naval construction in America during the past year.——Announcement made in London that Great Britain has over a million war pensioners and that the number is still increasing.

September 16. The Provisional Government at Petrograd formally declares Russia a republic; preparations are in progress to transfer the capital to Moscow in case of necessity.——A manifesto delegates to the Finnish Senate the authority previously vested in the Grand Duke of Finland.

September 18. At the convention of the U. S. Chambers of Commerce at Atlantic City, Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, announce the determination of America to fight till Germany has been compelled to give hostages to keep the peace.

America

In noting that the Russian Grand Dukes demand the ballot, the New York Sun comments: "Sweet are the uses of adversity. It was the ballet they used to demand."

Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese envoy in America, is making quite a "hit" socially. The American newspapers describe him as an excellent "mixer" in all classes of society, a skilful player of billiards, and in sporting circles it is even whispered that he knows when to lay down a full hand.

At the reception given to the Root Commission upon its return to New York City from Russia, Col. Roosevelt made a speech which he concluded as follows: "Let each one of us do all we can and make the public servants who devote their whole energy to the detriment of this nation, nominally in the interests of pacifism and morality, feel that they are unhung traitors."

James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany recently stated that the British order of Knighthood of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath that was conferred upon him for services he rendered in connection with British prisoners in Germany, did not carry the title of "Sir." Mr. Gerard also stated that Mrs. Gerard had received from the German government the decoration of the Order of the Red Cross, being the only person not of royalty to receive this honor.

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Men and Events

H. E. V. Grosse has returned to Shanghai and resumed charge of the Russian Consulate General.

As the result of elections held last month the province of British Columbia goes "dry" in October.

It is announced at Peking that a Mandate will shortly be issued prohibiting the export of silver from China.

Miss N. Buntnall arrived in Shanghai from America last Friday on the s.s. Empress of Asia. She will engage in Y. W. C. A. work.

In connection with the plan to send Chinese troops to the European front, a movement is on foot to have French officers train them in Peking before they embark.

H. E. Raymond, vice-president of the Goodrich Tire Company, arrived in Japan last week on the Empress of Asia. He is later on coming to China.

J. A. Macaulay, a representative of Carter's Ink Company, reached Yokohama by the Pacific Mail liner Colombia September 15 on a business trip to the Far East.

H. W. Waterfall, representing the Bemis Bros. Bag Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, is at present in Japan and will later proceed to India for the purpose of securing jute needed in the firm's business.

Vice-Admiral E. C. T. Tudor of the British Navy, accompanied by Mrs. Tudor, is in the Orient on his way to Singapore on official business for the British government.

W. R. Johnson, of the British-American Tobacco Company, will depart next week for his home in Petersburg, Va., U. S. A., where he expects to enlist for service in France.

On account of trouble in Szechuen, the Chinese Post Office has issued a notice suspending the issuance of money orders to twenty-eight cities of the province, including Chengtu.

Dr. J. F. Rawlinson, editor of the Chinese Recorder of Shanghai, has returned to China after spending a year's leave of absence at his home in Richmond, Va.

T. O. Jones, of the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in China, making an investigation of the possibilities for the sale of American automobiles in the Orient.

The smoking habit is greatly on the increase among young women in England. A writer in London Titbits mentions the case of a girl of 17 who "gets through" a box of 50 cigarettes in a day.

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia, which sailed from San Francisco August 25, arrived here yesterday. She carries 487 tons of cargo for Shanghai, 1,772 tons for Manila and 782 tons for Hongkong.

S. S. McClure, proprietor of McClure's Magazine, after spending several months in China and Japan, sailed for America by the s. s. Ecuador, boarding the steamer at Yokohama, September 21.

B. Atwood Robinson, president of the Chinese-American Company of Shanghai, returned last week from a two months' business trip to New York and Boston. He was accompanied by Mrs. Robinson.

The American Presbyterian Mission at Kashing has recently added the following staff: Dr. F. R. Cranford for the hospital, David Hudson for the high school, and the Rev. A. M. Hopkins for the evangelistic work.

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The Japan Chroncle of Kobe, in commenting on the Peking Post, says that the paper "is presumably devoted to the interests of Mr. Gilbert Reid, the erstwhile defender of looting, and now, appropriately enough, defender of its latest exponents."

During several days this week the Chinese community boycotted the Mexican dollar notes issued by the Shanghai branch of the Russo-Asiatic bank, the rumor having got abroad that the low price of the rouble would affect the Shanghai branch of the bank.

The funeral of A. S. Wilson, a well-known British legal practitioner, took place at Weihaiwei, North China, September 14, his death having occurred a few days previously. The late Mr. Wilson was a member of the committee of the Shanghai Library.

At Nanchang, in Kiangsi province, a new building for the Academy and a class building for the Baldwin girls' school have recently been completed at a cost of $75,000. The new teachers at the Academy are Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Illick and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Terman.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Liang Chi-chao, is drawing up a scheme for issuing Domestic Bonds with a view to making provision that the Boxer Indemnity money—the payment of which is to be held in abeyance for five years—shall not be wasted.

The printing machinery of the Bubbling Well Road works of the Chung Hua Book Company, of Shanghai, has been attached by a Mixed Court order, on a claim instituted against the concern for the sum of Tls. 32,000 by a Chinese widow.

A recent census of Kuling, the summer resort in the hills beyond Kiukiang, shows a total population of 1970 persons. These are 676 of British nationality, 672 American and 153 German. Of the adult population 781 are missionaries; and 385 are not missionaries.

J. H. Green, in charge of Thomas Cook and Sons' offices in China, has returned to Shanghai after a month spent in Japan, incidentally taking temporary charge of the office in Yokohama, while the agent there, R. Edgar, enjoyed his vacation at Ikao, one of Japan's summer resorts.

The Dutch steamer Oranje, which sailed from Shanghai for San Francisco, September 18, had on board about ninety German and Austrian officials and their families enroute for their homes via America. Dr. Knipping, the German Consul General at Shanghai, was among those on board.

C. W. Harvey, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, returned to Shanghai last Friday by the s.s. Empress of Asia, after spending several months in America. R. W. Clark and family, also engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, arrived by the same steamer.

J. Frank Gray, vice-president and secretary of William Gray & Company, a leading export and import firm in Chicago, is making an extensive trip through the Far East, combining business with pleasure. His firm contemplates engaging in Oriental trade. Mr. Gray is accompanied by his wife.

In the House of Commons, August 9, in calling attention to attacks in the London Morning Post, the Labor member Outhwaite suggested that a notice to be sent to the Russian Provisional Government that the editorial writer on that paper was of military age and that it was owned by an old lady.

Stuart Jamieson Fuller, American Consul General at Large for Eastern Asia, Australasia and the Islands of the Pacific, is staying in Shanghai for a short time, en route to Manchuria for the regular inspection of the American consular offices there. Mrs. Fuller leaves for the United States by the s.s. Ecuador.

Sah Fu-mou, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, states that it is untrue that the seized German and Austrian ships, leased to Chang Chien's Ta Teh steamship company, have been sub-let to a Japanese firm. Mr. Sah states that, as far as he knows, the ships may only be used by Chinese merchants.

Among the "animal" passengers on the China Mail Liner China, which departed from Yokohama, September 14 for America, were 20,000 birds of various kinds from China and Japan, thirty-two monkeys, eight tamed baboons, twelve rabbits, and twenty-two white rats. In addition there were 132 saloon passengers, and a large number in second class quarters and steerage. Twenty-two passengers who could not get quarters remained behind for the next boat.

The Japanese Government, with a view to giving more shipping assistance to the Allies, particularly to America, is expected shortly to issue an order to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to withdraw the three steamers, Fushimi Maru, the Katori Maru, and the Kishima Maru, from the European run and put them in service between U. S. Pacific ports and Vladivostock, mainly for the purpose of transporting war materials for Russian use.

T. F. Millard, while enroute to the United States per s.s. Empress of Russia, took the opportunity in Japan to interview Viscount Motono, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and had a long conversation with Mr. Hioki, former Minister to China. An account of the interviews and comments thereon will appear in an early issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Mr. Millard will be in Washington and New York for the next two months and expects to return to Shanghai in December.

Advices from Peking are to the effect that Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to ask the American government, whether, if China decides to send troops to the front, America will be willing to extend loans to China in the same way as financial assistance is being given to the European allies. America is also to be reminded, with reference to America's prohibition of steel export, that China is in need of steel for her railways and telegraph lines.

The new educational catalogue recently issued for free distribution by Edward Evans and Sons of Shanghai is interesting in that it shows the classes of books for which there is a demand in China. We find for instance under the heading of "Business and Economics," 172 books listed with a range all the way from Theoretical Economics, Agricultural Chemistry, and Currency Problems to the Wool Industry, Organizing a Factory, and the Writing of Advertising, and Bookkeeping. There are nearly 200 different classes of books listed in the catalogue.

M. Conty, former Minister for France, was a passenger by the s. s. Cordilliere from Shanghai September 18, bound for Marseilles. He was given an enthusiastic send-off by officials of the Allied Powers and by Chinese officials, prominent among whom was Mr. Sah Fu-mou, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

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In the course of an article in the London Times entitled "The Melting Pot," Ian Hay writes: "In the Middle West you will find farmers of Kansas and Illinois who regard New York City as an annexe to hell, and who care nothing for world politics so long as their pigs get safe to Chicago and their wheat to Minneapolis."

Mrs. Gerard Swope, wife of Mr. Swope, vice-president of the Western Electric Company of New York, recently arrived in Japan to join her husband who has been in the Orient for several months. Mrs. Swope was accompanied by Miss H. Swope and Isaac Swope, their daughter and son. Mr. Swope was in Shanghai recently.

Admiral Knight, U. S. N., and daughter were the guests several days this week of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking. Captains Althus and Vogelsang, Dr. Riggs, Lieut. Com. Bryan and Paymaster Bright accompanied the Admiral on the visit to Peking, where the American community arranged a series of receptions and entertainments in their honor.

Brigadier-General Harry C. Hale, until lately commanding officer of the 15th U. S. Infantry, Tientsin, has been promoted Major-General. Colonel H. W. Gordon, the present C. O. of the 15th Infantry, has been promoted Brigadier-General. Altogether 184 new generals have been named, all the brigadiers of the Regular Army being promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Dr. James Walter Strong, managing director of the recently organized American Rubber Company of San Francisco, has returned to Manila from America where he was instrumental in organizing the new company. Growing interest of Americans in the rubber industry was responsible for the new corporation, which is capitalized at G. $2,000,000, according to Dr. Strong.

E. W. Rice, Jr., president of the General Electric Company of New York, arrived in Japan this week for a tour of the Orient. Mr. Rice is accompanied by Mrs. Rice, Miss Mabel Rice, their daughter, Mrs. H. Parsons, sister of Mr. Burchard, an official of the firm who was is Shanghai recently, and George P. Hart, brother-in-law of Mr. Rice, who is president of the Stanley Works of New Britain, Ct.

The recruiting of Chinese coolies, principally from the province of Shantung, and mostly for work in France, is growing in volume. About 45,000 coolies have been sent from Shantung since the beginning of the year. They are mostly embarked from the port of Pukow, opposite Nanking, where additional quarters have recently been erected to accommodate the coolies while waiting for steamer accommodation.

The perpetual lease dispute in Yokohama between the Japanese authorities and foreign property holders is gradually being settled by the simple process of the properties being sold to Japanese. The latest property to lose its perpetual lease status is that of the Club Hotel in Yokohama, which has been purchased by Mr. Asano, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The sale was officially registered at the Yokohama prefectural offices September 12.

A resident of Ningpo, China, writes: "Kindly send me MILLARD'S REVIEW beginning with the first volume and the first number. I have seen one or two of the copies and have decided to 'cut out' smoking and subscribe for your journal, thinking that it will be money well invested." In view of the fact that there are some four billion American cigarettes sold in China each year we believe we can commend this good resolution of our Amoy friend to other citizens and residents of China without incurring the illwill of the tobacco companies.

Philo Woodworth Parker, general manager of the Standard Oil company at Manila, and Miss Mabel Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr., of Schenectady, New York, were married at Yokohama September 12. H. A. Ensworth, general Manager of the Standard Oil company of Japan was best man, the bride being given away by her father, who is the president of the General Electric Company of America. With Mrs. Rice and other relatives, he came to Japan from America for the wedding. Mr. Parker's home in America was at Morrisville, New York.

Manuel Quezon, chairman of the Senate of the Philippine Islands, who has been on a visit to America, came up to Shanghai from Woosung for a few hours last Friday. He was a passenger on the s. s. Empress of Asia, enroute to Hongkong and Manila. Mr Quezon, it will he remembered, made an offer of 25,000 Filipino troops to President Wilson. Mr. Quezon is decidedly of the opinion that the war will help to bring the people in the Philippines and the United States into closer relations. Leading statesmen and business men whom he had interviewed realized the need for closer commercial relations with the Islands and when the war is over, the trade between the United States and the Philippines as well as with other parts of the Far East would, in his opinion, undoubtedly increase rapidly.

The Bishops of the Anglican Church have decided that certain passages in the Psalms are no longer fit to be read in public. The passages in question are agreed to be "most un-Christlike" in character, and "an insult to the Divine majesty." The omitted passages are the whole of Psalm 58; Psalms 14, v. to vii.; 55, xvi. xxiv. and xxv.; 68, xxi. to xxiii.; 69, xxiii. to xxix.; 109, v. to xix.; 137, vii. to ix.; 139, xix to xxii.; 140, xi. and x.; 143, xii. (adding the final words 'for I am Thy servant' to verse xi). As an example of the sentiments which are taboo the following is quoted from Psalm 58: "Break their teeth, O God, in their mouths, smite the jaw-bones of the lions, O Lord . . . let them consume away like a snail and be like the untimely fruit of a woman"; and further on the Psalm proceeds to declare the joy of the righteous when he "shall wash his footsteps in the blood of the ungodly."

During the debate in the House of Lords, August 7, following the Earl of Selborne's suggestion that the reasons why honors are conferred should be stated when the honor is awarded, Viscount Knutsford said there was considerable difficulty in disentingling the claims of a man who gave money to party and also to charity, but he thought it might be possible to insist on a combination of the two. He remembered a gentleman coming and asking him whether, if he gave £25,000 to a certain hospital with which he (Lord Knutsford) was connected he would be as likely to get a title as if he gave it to party funds. Believing that honesty was the best policy, he told him that he would be more likely to get a baronetcy if he gave it to party funds. Within a very short time this person came out as a baronet, and the hospital suffered in consequence. (Laughter.) It should be insisted that a gift to a charity should be made at the same time as one to party funds. (Laughter.) Letters might be put after names of recipients to indicate why honors had been awarded to them. "B.C.," for instance, might stand for "Beggar for Charity" or "B.O." for "Bazaar Opener." (Laughter.) Moreover, if titles were purchasable they ought to be salable. They all ought to be able to sell their honors and make a handsome present to the Red Cross. (Laughter.) In the same debate Earl Curzon said that when Lord Nelson on the eve of the greatest battle which he fought made use of the famous phrase, "To-morrow it will be a case either of the peerage or of Westminster Abbey," he was uttering not the sentiment of a snob but the legitimate ambitions of an honorable Englishman.

Soochow.

Soochow, China, September 15.—Among the interesting visitors to Soochow this summer was Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese lady doctor, a native of Ningpo who has spent most of her life abroad, partly in Japan and much of the time in America. She is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of New York and is the head of the Women's Hospital Work in North China. She has come back to China, sent by the Agricultural Department at Washington to investigate and report on the possibilities of the bean curd of China as an element in the American food supply. Dr. Kin is an enthusiast on the food supplying powers of the soy bean. She believes that it can supply the place of meat in a very large measure. She visited various places in Soochow where bean-curd is prepared and investigated all phases of its manufacture. During her visit to Soochow she addressed the students of the University on the part China ought to play in the war in feeding the Allies.

The regular work of the schools and hospitals under non-Chinese control, that had more or less suspended active or full operation during July and August, have resumed formal work. The schools of the various missions have opened well. The University of Soochow is having a good opening with better attendance in all the higher classes than ever before.

Government schools have opened in name, but in reality the work has not begun. These schools are sadly crippled for want of funds to carry on the work. It is difficult for them to carry on their work at all.

Soochow is entirely quiet and orderly. One would not be able to suspect from present appearances that China is at war. The city has been fairly free from epidemics of disease this summer.

Tokio Paper Pessimistic as Regards the Ishii Mission

The Tokio *Mainichi* reviews the situation of Japanese-American negotiations between Viscount Ishii and the American Government at Washington and says that the mission was sent to America by request of the American Government. As far as Japan is concerned, the mission is expected only to show diplomatic courtesy to America. But before the mission left for America, the order prohibiting exportation of steel was issued, which is a great blow to the Japanese ship builders. There is a talk that one kind or other quid pro quo will be given for the permit to export steel to Japan from America. But the Japanese envoy should keep in mind that the diplomatic policy of western nations is different from that of Japan. Japan would make one concession in the hope that the other side will do the same. But in America and other western countries, it is not so. If Japan yields one step, America will make a step further in advance. Thus while Viscount Ishii is being royally entertained, America is trying to waive the questions of immigration of Japanese, or land question, and in regard to the steel question to lay great burden upon the shoulders of Japan in exchange for permit to export steel. The editor is very much afraid of the outcome of the negotiations.

Japan and the Future

B. G. Wilkinson in the "Watchman Magazine"

If America is asleep Japan is not. Though it may be the studied effort of Japanese diplomacy with all its varied agencies, to make America believe that there never will be any peril from the East, yet from time to time utterances are made which confirm the predictions of prophecy.

That there has been a great awakening in the Orient none can doubt. The gigantic enterprises now being carred on in India, China, and Japan, show that the leaven of Western influence is powerfully at work.

New instruments for the development of agriculture are being introduced, while schools both of technical and of liberal arts are arising everywhere to educate the young. That the present war will not be the last in the great drama may be seen in the following statement from the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Ichiro Motono. Viscount Motono is well known the world over. In an address given to the Japan Parliament, June 27, he said the following:

"We cannot see when the end of the struggle will come. I do not believe all differences will be finished with this war. I can even affirm that the greatest differences will begin at the end of the war."

Every source of information tells us that out from the present European struggle Japan has reaped an immense prosperity. There is flowing into Japan great imports which represent an unusual and unwonted expenditure of money. There is every reason to believe that Japan thinks herself the strongest nation in the world. She looks around to see Europeans associating themselves in the present Titanic conflict. She believes America is unprepared. We know, according to paper, the number of gunboats and battleships which this empire of the Orient possesses. How many others there are nobody knows. She is preparing for the gigantic future.

Is this not all in harmony with the prophecy of Revelation which says, "And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared." Rev. 16:12.

Municipal Notification

No. 2466.

Registration of German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects.

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite Permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day, excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,

N. O. Liddell,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

A Far Eastern Romance

The wedding of Miss Mabel Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y, to Mr. Philo Woodworth Parker, manager of the Standard Oil Company at Manila, was the culmination of a romance of the Orient that has all the thrills of the season's latest fiction.

About a year ago Miss Rice in company with some friends was on a tour of the Orient. On the same boat was Mr. Parker, who was returning to his post at Manila, after a vacation at home. They became acquainted, as so often happens on ship-board and the acquaintance ripened rapidly into love and it is even rumored that an elopement at Hongkong was frustrated by the counsel of older members of the party who advised Mr. Parker to wait and place the matter by letter, before the young lady's father, who is president of the General Electric Company of New York and reputed to be worth several millions.

After much study Mr. Parker drafted his letter to the president of the big American corporation. The letter, so friends state, went on to say that he, (Mr. Parker) was a struggling young man with prospects for advancement in the Standard Oil Company. He had a good salary, which he considered sufficient for the support of himself and wife in the Orient, where prices for bread, potatoes, meat, furniture, and similar necessities of young married couples are supposed to be lower than in America. Then he referred the prospective father-in-law to the headquarters of the Standard Oil in New York as to his record with that company. This letter, Mr. Parker carefully sealed and mailed—undoubtedly by registered mail—to Mr. Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr, President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, U. S. A.

Then followed that agonizing wait of three months to see what "father" would say. Finally the letter arrived in Manila. It was opened (with trembling fingers, to follow out the story-book analysis), and according to popular gossip, which is always filtering up and down the coasts of the Orient, "father" stated that he had looked up the records, was satisfied, had no objection to his daughter becoming the wife of a Standard Oil man in Manila, "because when they—Papa and Mamma Rice—started out several years ago his salary was only $50 a month,—or perhaps it was $48. At any rate, the parental blessing was extended and now the foreign newspapers and magazines of the Far East are printing the item that "Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilbur Rice, accompanied by their daughter Miss Mabel, of Schenectady, N. Y. arrived in Yokohama, Japan, where Miss Mabel was married to Mr. Philo Woodworth Parker of Manila."

Women's Work

American War Relief Association Opens New Rooms

The new rooms of the American Woman's War Relief Association of China on the third floor of 18B Kiangse Road Shanghai were opened during the week.

The rooms were placed at the disposal of the Association by W. A. B. Nichols, manager of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co., and have been fitted up with the view to making them as nearly germ-proof as possible, following the specifications of the American Red Cross, they were furnished by the general committees under the supervision of Mr. J. D. Gaines and Mrs. C. P. Holcomb.

The sewing-machines were furnished by J. B. Southmayd, of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and work on the making of surgical bandages has already commenced. Mrs. M. F. Perkins and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, of the Purchasing Committee, are keeping the members of the Association supplied with the necessary materials for the work. Until October 1 the rooms will be used only in the morning from ten until twelve o'clock.

The outports are giving valuable assistance and by the centralisation of all American war relief work in China under the general committee with its head office in Shanghai, the outport workers are able to co-operate along the most necessary lines, thus obviating misdirected efforts. The outport chapters and their committees are keeping in touch with the corresponding secretary, Mrs. P. L. Bryant, who has been instructed to keep them informed regarding the class of work required and directions for making the same. It is requested that all shipments from outports be forwarded with labels attached, giving the name and address of the chapter, so that proper credit will be given at home to the outports for the work they contribute.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

German Business Methods

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

It cannot be said that the explanation offered by Mr. Frederick Anderson, in his presidential address before the China Association, of the methods of German trade in Hongkong, by which they lost heavily, is very convincing. The Germans, it is said, bought goods in Manchester and Bradford, for which they often paid cash, which was obtained by drawing six months' bills on London financial houses or banks, these being often renewed more than once. So far there is nothing of which complaint can be made. British manufacturers were paid for their goods and London financial houses and banks got interest on their money. As was to be expected, the examination of the books of German merchants when their businesses were wound up in Hongkong showed that when, in addition to their unsound methods of obtaining capital, they sold the goods in China on long and dangerous credit, the results were miserable, and that in some cases they worked at a loss. Mr. Anderson suggests that these methods of doing business, which put many German merchants in danger of bankruptcy, and actually produced bankruptcy in some cases, were entered upon for a national purpose and with the deliberate intention of dominating British trade in China. Is it not possible that there is another explanation? To suggest that in all they do the Germans show extraordinary sagacity and cunning is really to imply that there is something superhuman about them, and that their *Kultur* has indeed developed the superman. May it not be that many of the Germans in China were simply business men attempting to do big things on small capital, with the natural results? That the Germans are intensely patriotic no one will deny, but to suggest that they adopted a policy that threatened bankruptcy, and in some cases actually produced insolvency, because they desired their country to dominate British trade in this part of the world, seems decidedly far-fetched. And when we note that this Machiavellian policy meant paying prompt cash to British manufacturers, and heavy interest to British financiers, we can only say that the Germans went a very roundabout way to ruin British trade.

New Tsingtao Regime Like Korean.

From the Peking Evening Times.

According to advices received by certain government departments, the changed civil administration of the Japanese at Tsingtao is the same as that now existing in Korea, the head of the civil department at Seoul having been transferred to Tsingtao to take charge of civil affairs there. Without making a new Treaty with China, Japan is going to treat Tsingtao, part of the Shantung Province, as a second Korea and the Chinese Government is quite helpless because the authorities have practically no intention to negotiate with the Japanese Government about it. The whole attention of the Peking government authorities is engaged in securing foreign loans in the hope of getting commissions to enrich their own pockets.

The Chinese Government has not even been notified by Japan about the change of the present administration in Tsingtao though its new civil administration has already been sanctioned by the Terauchi Cabinet.

China's Interest in Gold and Silver

From the China Times (a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai)

At present the whole world is involved in a big struggle over Gold and Silver, besides in the great war of Fire and Iron.

The war of Fire and Iron is being fought between the belligerent nations. But the war of Gold and Silver is not only being fought between the belligerent nations, but between all other nations alike. Therefore the war of Gold and Silver is more serious than that of Fire and Iron.

Don't you see the law of the various powers governing the prohibition of the exportation of Gold and Silver? This is a sign of war. Formerly we obtained silver with gold, because the former metal was more useful generally. Now the prohibition law applies to both gold and silver, as they are equally valuable.

Now, China has entered into the great war of Fire and Iron. But why does not the Chinese government and her people pay the slightest attention to the war of Gold and Silver?

Soaring Silver

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

Before coming to China the subject of the silver exchange never troubled us. . . . Most people were paid in sterling in those days and it may be supposed that with only three taels to the £ they had a pretty hard time. Such, however, was not the case. The early missionaries had the fixing of their own salaries and the accepted figure was Tls. 1,000 a year with house accommodation. This salary was regarded as the equivalent of £330 and the people who provided it thought it quite ample. Turned into dollars it amounted to $120 a month, although dollars were but little used then. Fancy asking anyone to run an establishment on $120 a month now and to have every necessary comfort!

Money had then a much larger purchasing power. For instance where we use five copper cents now five cash would have answered then, and as there are ten cash to one copper cent it means nominal expenditure of ten times the money. Our allowance for house rent was Tls. 15 per month which at three to the £ made £60 a year at which figure it was expected suitable accommodation could be found. And it was: we lived in some of the best houses and never paid more. To day the charge for similar accommodation is Tls. 150 per month. Such experiences ultimately forced us to the conclusion that taels are like the manna which the children of Israel gathered in the wilderness of which it is said that "he that gathered much had nothing over and he that gathered little had no lack."

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"From the Child to the Stars"

From The Peking Daily News

Mr. Richard Washburn Child, the omniscient gentleman who writes for "Collier's," has just been indulging in a tirade against China. He sees nothing good in the country. From the Government down to the lowest laborer China is absolutely rotten. We shall not nauseate our readers by detailing the counts of this Child's indictment, as that would serve no useful purpose. We may say at once, however, that we welcome even such diatribes as those of this Child for a reason to be explained later. Child is not the first to indulge in this sort of thing. It is not new, neither is it very old. A hundred years ago, travellers to China could not refrain from expressing admiration at the wonderful political system that they found in operation here; nor could they express except in superlative terms their admiration for many of the national institutions making for convenience and expeditiousness in the dispatch of public business. For example, the canals and roads of the country, especially the Grand Canal and the Ambassador's Road from Canton to Peking, aroused their admiration, and the system of Imperial Posts and Couriers impressed them greatly. In a similar manner the old system of examinations for the civil service was looked upon by the western world as one of the most effective and wisely planned pieces of political machinery in existence, and so highly was it regarded by one of the most observant and sagacious foreign residents in China, Thomas Taylor Meadows, that he urged that it should be taken as the model for similar machinery in England. Yet even in Meadows' day the stream of ignorant and adverse criticism, saturated with prejudice, had commenced. "I deliberately and seriously," says he, "declare China to be the best misunderstood country in the world. Month after month we continue to have notices, articles and books about it, all furnishing proof of the correctness of this assertion. The latest book that has appeared '*L'Empire Chinois*' by M. Huc, seems

to me to demand special notice both on account of its comprehensive title and of the author—still more because of its errors." These errors Meadows exposed in masterly fashion. Since that time there has been a steady stream of books about China, and the stream has been a mixed one. As time has gone by, real appreciation has increased, even if there has been much depreciation founded on a wilful ignorance and supported by calculated prejudice.. . . . Only by her own inconceivable folly can China fail to be advantaged by the present world crisis; but only by definite and unprecedented application to making the most of the present opportunities can she achieve the full measure of her potentialities. The stars in their courses are fighting for China; but China must also fight for herself.

Kuling—"The British Ought to Take It."

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

Kuling stands unique amongst the places in China which have been set apart for the residence of foreigners in respect of its having no overlord. Where a concession was obtained for a nationality it bears the name of that nationality and its authorities are the overlords; where it was granted by the Chinese of their own accord, or obtained through sufferance, the Chinese are the overlords—Chikungshan and Pehtaiho are cases in point. But at Kuling the Chinese divested themselves of their overlordship by agreeing not to interfere within Estate boundaries, since which time the authorities of no nationality have claimed the right to take charge of it. . . .The British ought to take it. The sanatorium was obtained through the intervention of the highest British official influence; it is registered British property, and the British alone have a Consul on the spot to attend to matters. They cannot be asked to take it; the Council would not move in this direction without a mandate from the ratepayers meeting, and it is very doubtful if any such proposal would go through. There has always been a strong anti-British element in Kuling, and since the war a considerable pro-German one. The British according to their custom made them all welcome, and, in accordance with British experience elsewhere, this is the reward.

If the British authorities could be brought to see that all along they have had the right to claim control; that under war conditions it has now become an urgent duty, and that the step would be heartily welcomed by the great majority of the Kuling residents the difficulty would be solved—but how convince them ?

China's New Shipping Problem

From "Shipping and Engineering" (Shanghai)

There appears to be no prospect of a clearance, in the immediate future, of the fog of mystery which surrounds the future movements of the German and Austrian ships recently taken over by China.

One fact emerges from the general chaos and that is that the Japanese would seem to have acquired a strong, if not a controlling, interest in the ships in spite of the reputed clause in the charter-party under which they were taken over by the group of Chinese merchants that they were not to be sub-chartered, but were to be run by the group in the interests of the Chinese Government and giving the preference in cargo space to Chinese products.

Rumours were current some time ago that the Mitsubishi had advanced three million dollars of the six representing the first year's charter of the vessels and though this was discredited at the time, it appears now more probable in view of the leading part being played by officials of the M. B. K. in the preparation of the ships for sea. There is no doubt that three Japanese marine superintendents have been appointed by the M. B. K., on whom devolves the manning of the ships, even to the appointment of such British masters and officers as are being engaged, the checking of the stores on the ships and the general arrangements for their preparation for sea. It has also been ascertained that one of the vessels, the *Silesia*, has already been manned by Japanese officers and engineers while it is reported that the four vessels lying at Swatow and the one at Amoy are being prepared and manned entirely by Japanese.

The experience of a British shipmaster applying to the Chinese charterers for a berth in one of the vessels is that he receives a letter of introduction to the Japanese superintendent who engages him or otherwise as he may see fit. Though it is not doubted that the Japanese are as capable of preparing the vessels for sea as would be any other nationality, the present proceedure appears to point to the truth of the rumour of Japan having acquired what must eventually amount to a controlling interest in the fleet of twelve ships which are shortly to resume trading and this is to be regretted inasmuch as, if they were to pass out of Chinese hands, it would have been advisable for all the Allies to have acquired equal control of the vessels in order that they might have been put to such use as would best assist in the carrying on of the war.

Japanese View on American Probihition of Gold Export

From the Tokio Asahi

America which prohibited the exportation of steel and iron the other day has now prohibited the exportation of gold coins and gold bullion. Japan will be seriously affected by it. It is a nice way of stopping conversion of notes. Nay, in America where there is no central bank and where, although there are national bank notes in circulation, there is no definite system of conversion, in order to prevent the outflow of specie and gold bullion abroad believes the only speedy way is to prohibit their exportation. When the European War started, nearly all the European nations stopped the conversion of notes, except England, where the Bank of England still keeps on converting its notes. But England too is taking strict measures to prevent the exportation of gold, almost to the point of utter prohibition. When America joined in the war it was expected that she was determined to do just about the same thing. But that America, which has so much of gold and goods to sell and each year exports exceed imports enormously, should take such a sudden step was a great surprise to us. . . We are afraid that America is rather too cautious. Whatever the reasons, as a result of the prohibition Japan's export trade to America will suffer seriously. The export trade of Japan to America has exceeded the import trade from that country in these years. According to the statistics of 1915 Japan's imports from America amounted only to 102,000,000 yen, whereas Japan's exports to America amounted to 204,000,000 yen, that is twice as big as the imports. Each year Japan is expected to take in specie to the amount of about 100,000,000 yen from America. Then adding to it the amounts of freight charges for the transportation on the American routes and the remittances by the immigrants, the figure will foot up to an enormous size. So, to say nothing about the payments which we are to

get through America for goods sold to Europe, and to confine ourselves to the direct transactions with America we should take in an enormous amount of specie from America. Yet America has prohibited the exportation of gold. It means that America will receive goods but will not pay for them for the time being. Consequently, the trade with America will produce a onesided condition of exchange transactions. The Specie Bank which is even now suffering from the shortage of funds for exchange transactions may be prevented from transacting further exchanges. The result of it will be that our export trade will be affected considerably. Japan may be prevented from exporting to America more than she imports from that country. Judging from the consideration of freight charges, insurance, remittances from the immigrants, Japan may not be able to export more than 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 yen against an amount of importation of say 100,000,000 yen. That will be a serious problem for Japan. It is far more serious than the prohibition or exportation of steel and iron. We regret that such a situation has arisen while our Viscount Ishii is being royally received in America.

Japan and The War

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The official and unofficial apologists for Japan are put in a very awkward position by the articles that appear from time to time in Japanese newspapers and magazines. It is the object of the former to represent that the great and overwhelming majority of the Japanese people is wholeheartedly on the side of the Allies, while an examination of Japanese publications not only shows an entire absence of any enthusiasm but a critical, even a hypercritical, attitude towards the war. Viscount Ishii informs the United States Senate that the Japanese ideal of national life is not far removed from that of the American, and claims that the Japanese devotion to Emperor and hearth is much the same as the American passion for liberty and loyalty to the flag. . . . . The Japanese statesman says that Japan did not enter the war because she had any selfish interest to promote, or ill-conceived ambition to satisfy. So far as the Government is concerned, this is no doubt substantially true. Moreover, Japan's entry into the war and ultimatum to Germany regarding Kiaochow were on the whole popular in this country, where news of the fall of Tsingtao was received with great enthusiasm. But will Viscount Ishii deny that from the moment Japan occupied Tsingtao interest in the war largely disappeared? He refers to the "half-informed critics and hired slanderers" who speak disparagingly of Japan and of Japan's part in the war, saying that many things must remain untold and unrecorded in the daily newspapers. No doubt that is so, but what of facts which do not rest on the testimony of critics or slanderers? The Twenty-One Demands on China, which so seriously threatened British interests, were formulated by a Japanese Ministry at a time when the attention of Europe was concentrated on the War. The natural criticism which they evoked was deeply resented in Japan, where the press made bitter comments on the British alliance and British aims, which were left almost unanswered in responsible Japanese quarters. True, the aggressive Chinese policy of Marquis Okuma has happily been reversed by the Ministry now in power, but its effects have left a mark on Japan which cannot be easily effaced. Will Viscount Ishii say that the Twenty-one Demands, made by a Ministry in which he subsequently accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, never existed in reality, but were the work of half-informed critics and hired slanderers? . . . .

"Capain Hosaka of the Imperial Japanese Navy, in his recent book on the South Seas, has the assurance to say: "In the present war, Britain, being an Ally of Japan, has received the latter's assistance in almost everything concerning the Far East, and even with this assistance she has barely been able to maintain her dignity." We do not know whether these writers always realise that such opinions, expressed in the Japanese language and evidently intended specially for Japanese readers, get translated into a better-known medium and thus obtain circulation throughout the world. In any case it is all to the good that there should be frankness and that Japanese publicists should freely express their opinions and voice what they believe to be their country's ideals. But in view of the facts we have thus briefly summarised, how can Viscount Ishii declare that the objects and aspirations of Japan are identical with those of America and the other Allies? It will have been observed that according to the speech to the Senate he does not claim to speak merely for the Government but for the nation and individuals. That Japan as a State will remain true to the cause she has espoused we have not the slightest doubt, but that the Japanese as a nation or as individuals are moved by the same motives as the Western Allies is not the case and is not to be expected. Nor is any blame necessarily attached to Japan because her outlook is different. But, as we have already said, let the position be squarely faced. Only trouble and disillusionment, possibly leading to sharp divergences of opinion, can result from a persistent ignoring of the facts.

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The Auction Business in Shanghai

NOWHERE in the world has the science of auctioneering been developed so thoroughly as it has been here in Shanghai, and the first feature of local life to strike the newcomer is the fact that auction sales assume an importance in the life of the Settlement out of all proportion to that obtaining in western cities. And the most remarkable part of this state of affairs is that it is a business which has been developed strictly on honor. Any one who feels like it in Shanghai can hang up a sign and say he is an auctioneer; there is no license, no fee or bond to be signed for security, or any restriction or special ordinance whatever to control sales of this kind—in sharp contradistinction to the strict regulations which govern this form of enterprise in most parts of character—Europe or America.

Most everything is sold at auctions in Shanghai. So thoroughly has the auction habit become ingrained in the life of the Settlement that even the "best" people do not hesitate to add to their store of furnishings by buying at auction sales. Although until the outbreak of the world war the population of Shanghai was probably as stationary as that of any other large city—that is, if you were a resident of Shanghai fourteen years ago and came back four years ago, you would find just as great a proportion, and probably more, of the old faces, as you would after an absence for that length of time from an American community of the same size. Nevertheless, it is true that the population in Shanghai is in a high degree "shifting." The summers are hot, and vacations are frequent; every few years a large proportion of the families take trips to the homeland; or business may call the head of the house away to another part of China for six months or a year. In most of these cases, these events call for a rearrangement of family affairs; children may be sent home for education, for instance, and so on. The question then arises, What to do with the house? In nine case out of ten the answer will be: Sell out at auction. Naturally, under such condition the auction business has developed to considerable proportions.

The profits to be made in this business have, however, proved an *ignis fatuus* to many. There being no legal restrictions to control auctioneers, the public has unconsciously kept the auction business in a few hands by the simple process of not trusting a newcomer. Time after time new auction rooms have been started in Shanghai only to go to the wall, owing to the fact that the men starting them had not been before the public long enough, or at least not trusted enough.

The most notable success in the auction business in Shanghai has been that of a Dane, who, shortly after the Russo-Japanese war, opened up in competition against the three old-established and solidly entrenched British firms. It proved to be an uphill and losing game for a number of years, but at the expense of his health, he persevered and, during the past six years or so, has reaped a handsome profit. He has recently disposed of his business to a British subject and is retiring to his home in Denmark. The business of the principal British auction firm has declined considerably in recent years, following upon the death of the founders (and partners) within a few months of each other.

A fact not generally known is that house and salesroom auctions, although they take up a large share of the advertising space, form only a very small part, in fact, not a profitable part, of an established auctioneer's business. The backbone of his enterprise is furnished by the cargo, usually either damaged or shopworn, which the larger business men will be willing to entrust to him. The purchasers of this cargo are almost exclusively Chinese, and the effective advertising of these sales is made through the Chinese newspapers. One of the drawbacks, from a seller's point of view, is that such cargo must bear two commissions—one, which goes to the auctioneer for making the sale, and the other which the Chinese buyer must pay to the auctioneer's factotum, or compradore. This is an old established custom, and indeed it is doubtful whether better results would be obtained if it were abolished. In theory, all cargo is sold to the Chinese buyer for cash. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the buyers are unable to take up all their purchases promptly. It is here where the compradore performs services for the commission which he gets. He allows the buyer to take the goods away on trust; but the compradore is held strictly liable by the auctioneer for cash payment within a week of the sale. Not only does the compradore frequently have to pay out of his own pocket temporarily for the goods which the buyer has taken delivery of without payment, but it occasionally happens that the buyer defaults.

The science of auctioneering has been developed to such an extent in Shanghai that not only are shopworn and damaged goods sold at auction, but frequently quite new goods—particularly is this the case with piece goods such as shirtings, sheetings, blue jeans, etc.—are taken almost fresh from the arriving steamer and put under the hammer, while hundreds of Chinese merchants excitedly bid against each other, just as the brokers on the Boards of Trade or Stock Exchanges in Western lands do.

Coming back to the subject of the house auctions it may be mentioned that it is rather a common custom when a family sells out to have the auctioneer fill in odds and ends of furniture from local Chinese furniture shops; these not being sold unless they reach a figure at least representing the cost price. So it sometimes happens that when the successful bidder has bought what he supposes to be something from the well-known Mr. X's handsomely furnished residence he has only got a piece of furniture from an out-of-the-way Chinese furniture shop. However, this is one of those harmless little "frauds" which the public generally is fairly well informed about, although this custom sometimes leads to amusing incidents. For instance, some months ago a well-known bachelor sold out his rather handsomely furnished lodgings. Quite unconsiously, no doubt, the auctioneer filled in spare nooks and corners with a children's bed, a baby carriage (perambulator), and other juvenile appurtenances. It so happened that the bachelor's acquaintances, of both sexes, appeared at the auction in force, with the natural result that, until he explained the circumstances, he was made the butt of considerable "kidding."

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Ridiculous Chinese Names for Foreign Firms

Much fun has been indulged in at the expense of those Chinese who put up signs in English for the behoof of those who know no Chinese. Though their native names are always sensible, sometimes poetic, and never crude, their descriptions of business, in the English language, are ludicrous in the extreme. But such errors are excusable, when we remember that the sign-writers and shop-owners have never been outside their native land, and have had no opportunities of acquiring English among English-speaking peoples. It is a wonder that they have picked up so much, and that they have acquired such useful scraps, and ends, at all. Chinese who have emigrated and others who had local training, display a remarkable aptitude for mastering other languages than their own, and they use them with great facility and accuracy.

What of foreigners in Shanghai? They have an advantage over Chinese who have never been outside the confines of their own land, inasmuch as they hear the Chinese language spoken daily, and have every chance of avoiding similar pitfalls to those into which Chinese stumble who have never been in England or America. How few foreigners here know Chinese, and yet many indulge in sneers at Chinese who attempt English. How many of them are able to understand their own servants or assistants who speak Chinese only? They prefer the vicious lingua know as pidgin English. Some have a bowing acquaintance with a few words, such as *man man* which they think means "to stop" whereas it means "go slowly."

I remember an irate Briton swearing at a ricksha coolie, and, fearing something worse, I offered my services as interpreter, and John Bull raved because "this d—d fool does not speak a word of English." I explained to the coolie what His Excellency had said, and the reply was quite apposite, "But is not this China?" Just imagine a Chinaman behaving with such vulgarity in London, and complaining of a London cabby that the "d—d fool did not speak Chinese." What would the cabby *not* have said!

Take the foreign shop-signs or names of firms in Shanghai. Are they any better than those of the Chinese that have given cause for so much fun? Assuredly not. The names of Chinese and Japanese firms are in the very best style and taste. Further, the English used by Chinese conveys an idea of the nature of the business carried on, in spite of its faulty nature. But I defy any Chinaman ever to discover the meaning of a large number of signs so proudly displayed by many foreign firms in Shanghai. Notably are many of them utterly devoid of sense or meaning, but some are grotesque and silly in the extreme. Being in China one would have expected such crudities and absurdities to be easily avoided.

Some foreign firms have adopted the Chinese custom, viz., without any regard for the names of individuals concerned in the business, they have adopted "hong names" which have meaning, often of a very beautiful nature, and never misleading, but these are too few.

The Chinese have a proverb which says that "the two busiest men are Mr. Profit and Mr. Ambition." It is remarkable that among the names transliterated by so many foreign firms in Shanghai the character for "Untold profit" appears in innumerable instances. Take the following out of a much larger list, as examples, and, remember, they are names of foreign firms as they describe themselves in Chinese; "One hundred profits." "Untold profits." "We control profits." "We make profit out of guests." "Profits are coming." "We plan to make profits." "Our profits are good-looking." It is natural that firms here should aim at making profit, for is not that the main object of their business, but to declare to all and sundry so unblushingly this to be their aim is amusing to Chinese. Just fancy a firm calling itself in English, "Messrs Virtuous profits," or "Profits in time of peace, and Company"—yet we have such in this town.

In other cases the combinations of characters mean the most arrant nonsense. One man calls himself "Love, womb, Mongol and scholar"—what on earth does he mean? Another has adopted the firm name of "We are a hundred presidents" and this is not from any of the small American states. Another is quite unconscious of the humour displayed by its hong name of "Ah, honey, intelligent, receive.*" One says it is "Waves of the seas that make essays" whilst we have further, "We love ceremony," "Fly away" (this is not a garage company,) "Thoughts nourished by sand," "We worship ears" and a kindred one calls itself "One hundred ears!" One of the least complimentary is "We are universally stupid," but since it is self-inflicted, we do not complain. "Mrs. Helmet and peace"—this is not a lady: "Eagle winnowing:" "Muttering nourishment:" "Our toots are virtue and plums:" "We yawn together." An instiution which should have known better called itself "Laughing Buddha," and still another calls itself "The old laughing one," presumably at the profits it makes. "The old servant, summer:" "The clothes boss is at the door:" "The great stag:" "Handsome in due time"—not a hairdressers: "We benefit China" —this is good news for the stuff sold is soap. Then we have "Heavenly horse," "Horse and the Sea," "Horse teaches here," "Horse is boss here," Or, "Mr South Gate;" "Eight palms of profits"—there must be several members of the firm: "I finished my father's profits," so appeals for more for himself: "Life is a bubble"—quite worthy of Tennyson: "Loquacious pen"—not an editor, this: "Palm, hemp, pills"—not doctors: "We hold virtue like clothes"—to be changed at will we suppose.

The pity of it is that the firms who have adopted such names are quite oblivious of the mirth they cause to all Chinese, and of the contempt with which they are regarded by educated Chinese.

How came they to adopt such ludicrous and senseless names? Ask "Number One Boy or the compradore." And now we all desire to capture trade in China. Does anyone in his senses think that such names as I have quoted, and there are dozens more equally absurd, can give any adequate idea to the Chinaman of the nature of the business carried on, or gain any respect for firms which are so lost to a true appreciation of Chinese learning and custom as to tarnish themselves in this fashion? No wonder the Chinese laugh! And rightly so. And before "We sweep the mud from before our neighbours' houses, let us first sweep clean our own gates" as the Chinese proverb has it. Then we shall not have a lawyer dubbing himself "The Holy Classic" or of another saying that he is "An ugly scholar," or of a certain association saying that it is "All kingdoms foreign guns striking target

company" or a certain light-giving company calling itself. "The spontaneous light house," which it is not, or a broker saying that he is "A bill of exchange like an arm of the sea," or a jeweller calling himself "A crow that is a scholar." And so forth, ad. inf.—*From The Eastern Critic.*

* For fear that the reader abroad might get the impression that foreigners in China are all born idiots, it may be mentioned that in a great many of the examples quoted the Chinese names are merely Chinese *sound* approximations of the foreigner's name. Take for example, the word Amidani—the name of a merchant in Shanghai. It so happens that the four Chinese characters which most closely approximate this name as stated: "Ah, honey, intelligent, receive." Other Chinese words could be used having the same sound, but their meaning would not be any more intelligible—in fact are not intended to have any meaning, but are used purely for their sound value, and the Chinese public quite understands that such is the case. Chinese and Japanese newspapers continually follow the same idea in an attempt to approximate the names of foreign places, and incidentally in the present war they are having a rather hard time of it—Ed. M. R.

144 Japanese Ships on Overseas Runs.

The following table, compiled by the Japan Advertiser, shows the number and tonnage of Japanese vessels trading with oversea countries. Japan's merchant marine has grown tremendously since the outbreak of the war.

Name of firm	Kind of Vessel	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
EUROPEAN SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	subsidized	12	99,683
" " "	un-subsidized	12	78,084
Total		24	177,768
PUGET SOUND SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	subsidized	2	12,414
" " "	un-subsidized	7	40,651
" " "	charter	4	13,877
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	subsidized	4	30,607
" " "	un-subsidized	2	11,550
" " "	temporary	1	4,578
" " "	charter	5	21,565
Other firms	tramp	13	58,261
Total		38	193,504
SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE			
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	subsidized	3	38,226
" " "	un-subsidized	3	22,089
" " "	charter	5	20,077
Other firms	tramp	6	23,000
Total		17	103,392
NEW YORK SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	un-subsidized	6	39,868
Other firms	tramp	1	4,170
Total		7	44,038
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE			
(Pacific line)			
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	subsidized	3	24,860
(Atlantic line)			
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	un-subsidized	2	15,200
Other firms	tramp	1	3,192
Total		6	43,252
AUSTRALIAN SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	subsidized	3	17,956
" " "	un-subsidized	4	15,395
" " "	charter	1	3,020
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	un-subsidized	2	5,892
" " "	charter	2	5,426
Other firms	tramp	1	3,038
Total		13	50,727
AUSTRALIA-BOMBAY SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	un-subsidized	7	29,456
" " "	charter	1	4,146
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	un-subsidized	7	32,883
" " "	charter	3	10,417
Total		18	76,903
AUSTRALIA-CALCUTTA SERVICE			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	un-subsidized	4	16,025
" " "	charter	3	7,993
Other firms	tramp	2	8,373
Total		9	32,391
AUSTRALIA-JAVA SERVICE			
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha	subsidized	4	14,941
" " "	charter	1	3,728
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	subsidized	3	9,754
" " "	un-subsidized	3	9,596
Total		11	38,019
Grand total..		144	764,160

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Commercial and Financial Notes

Several Shanghai silk filatures are in severe financial straits as a result of the high silver exchange.

Despatches from Washington indicate that a loan of G. $250,000,000 will soon be extended by American financiers to Mexico.

A hydro-electrc plant will shortly be erected about twenty miles from Seoul, Korea, on the river Han, by a Japanese syndicate, capitalized at three million yen.

Marine officers are in great demand for America's merchant marine. Many Captains of freighters are at present receiving as high as five thousand gold dollars a year.

The output of iron ore in the United States in 1916 amounted to 75,167,672, gross tons, the largest output ever made. The average value at the mines, per ton was G. $2.34, an increase from G. $1.83 for 1915.

Excessive rainfall and a sharp spell of cold weather are retarding the growth of beans, maize, etc. in South Manchuria. Around Changchun on the higher levels only about half an average crop is expected, while on the lower areas the prospects are much worse.

The American government extended on August 21 a further credit of G. $50,000,000 to Great Britain and on August 24 a further credit of G. $100,000,000 to Russia. This brings the total loans of the American government to the various countries with which it is allied up to G. $2,066,400,000.

British ninety day treasury bills on a 5¼ per cent discount basis to the amount of G. $150,000,000 are now being offered for sale in the United States. The proceeds are to be used to pay off bank loans made in the United States by Great Baitain to pay for purchases made in America prior to that country' s entrance into the war.

The Japanese newspaper at Dairen states that no foreign coasting steamers care to call at that port at present as the export trade is at a standstill; general cargo forms the only export from Dairen to Shanghai at present and the S. M. R. Co.'s Dairen Shanghai liners can seldom fill their hold space above one-third of their capacities on their outward trip; in a normal year British coasting vessels used to visit that port for loading purposes even throughout the dull Summer season.

A heated dispute has been in progress on the Dairen Produce Exchange during the past fortnight regarding the quality of beans sold for forward delivery. The Civil Administrator's help has been invoked with a view to arriving at a settlement. The contest is mainly between the Mitsuis, Koderas and the Nisshin Bean Mill as sellers and the Suzukis and Yuasas as buyers. One of the results of the dispute is a proposal to improve the system of standard samples, adopting a method similar to that used on the Baltic exchange.

The Litung Motorbus Co., organized by Chao Li-ting and four other Chinese merchants, has been incorporated at Peking and has received permission from the Chinese authorities to operate a motor bus service on the streets of the Chinese capital. The buses are to be 18 feet long, with seats running lengthwise, and are to accommodate 16 passengers. All the principal streets will be traversed at frequent intervals, and there will also be a service to the Summer Palace and to the hot springs at Tangshan. The previous project in Peking was to install a system of tramways and French capitalists were reported some time ago to have received the concession.

In addition to steel and wooden ships, the U. S Emergency Fleet Corporation is experimenting with the intention of building ships of reinforced concrete. Among the advantages claimed for concrete ships are: they are fireproof; woodboring worms cannot attack the hull; they require practically no maintenance; construction methods are economical and the cost is low; they can be built quickly, and will neither tear nor rust; they will withstand very rough usage; materials for construction may be obtained anywhere at very low cost; because of the smooth surface and absence of angular projections skin friction is greatly reduced; they may be floated before completion, and are lighter than wooden ships of the same size.

William C. D'Arcy of St. Louis, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in a recent letter to an acquaintance in Shanghai said: "In America we think that Advertising is the influence that makes us all think alike—we can buy on the Pacific Coast the same things we have been used to purchasing in the East, the same things in Quebec and Winnepeg that we buy in Galveston. Abroad we have always felt that business was more or less done on the small unit basis; even though countries were small in mileage and very close to one another, the products of one country were so unlike the products of another that a man changing his residence from England to France or Switzerland would have to change his habits somewhat in order to get accustomed to the country's conveniences, as they understand them, just as he would have to become accustomed to the climate. Here in North America advertising has made us all brothers. All this leads me to believe that maybe advertising is going to change the European complexion of trade. Perhaps in time the Chinese will be thinking as Americans and Europeans do, eating and wearing things as they do—and all through the peaceful means of good advertising."

Savings.

From the Statist (London)

A large number of persons are taking advantage of the great rise in prices and the discontent it has produced to win for themselves a reputation for both patriotism and economic knowledge by preaching the duty of saving. Unfortunately, those persons are shamefully ignorant. They know nothing of the subjects they deal with; but they hope that their hearers and readers are more ignorant than themselves, and that thús they will get a cheap reputation for cleverness and public spirit . . . So many men were taken for the Army and for providing the things required by the Army that immensely enhanced wages had to be given, both to ensure getting the soldiers required and to turn out the munitions demanded. Inflation went on, and is still going on, while the productive trade of the country is diminishing. We see, therefore, at the present time two sets of phenomena, both due to the mismanagement of the War. On the one hand we have the great body of productive producers earning only a small portion of what they earn in peace time, and therefore, whether willingly or unwillingly compelled to economise. On the other hand we see an immense mass of people largely composed of women, who had not the command of as much money as formerly, who now find themselves in a position to waste money freely on gaudy things of every kind. And these persons are spending at a rate to which three years ago they were utterly unaccustomed. You have enforced economy, then, on the one hand and wild extravagance on the other, with the result that the busybodies referred to are airing their ignorance more freely than ever. Extravagance is to be seen in certain directions on a scale never witnessed before, and, on the other hand, there is paring and scraping in quarters that used to live liberally. The preachers of economy, like those to the Churches, will go on talking, of course, as long as they find people inclined to listen to them. But, talk or no talk, there will be extravagance as long as unusually high wages can be earned; and, on the other hand, there will be pinching and paring where those who used to spend freely now feel themselves unprovided with the means to spend as they were accustomed to do.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Sept. 14	Last Quotation, Fri. Sept. 21	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Butes	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	—
Java Consolidated ...	19	17	17	17	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. and S. Bank	5.50	4.90	4.90	4.90	—
Langkats	11½	11	11	11	—
N. China Ins.	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05	—
Shanghai Cottons ...	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	50	54	54	51	+3
T. T. on London.. ...	4/10½	4/10½	4/10½	4/10½	—
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	—
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T.	.85	.85	.85	.84	—
Mexican	72.3	72.2	—	—	—
Native Int.	13	11	11	08	+3

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/10¼	2/9½	2/10¼	2/9½	+1¼
Forward	2/11¼	2/10½	2/11¼	2/10	+1¼
Tendency	Study	Very Steady		Flat	Flat to Steady

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Sept.	14	80
,,	15	79
,,	16	78
,,	17	79
,,	18	79
,,	19	79

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Anglo French Lands.	24/9 to 3/10	Tls. 3.
Anglo Dutch ...	26/9 to 3/10	,, 0.25
Shanghai Cottons ...	18/9 to 27/9	,, 6.
Alma	17/9 to 25/9	,, 0.45
Padang	17/9 to 25/9	,, 0.50

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GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)

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Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Sanfang, Pahsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghaihsien, Tungchow, Haitien. TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihsien, Tzechow, Potochen, Shihkiachwang. HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Siakwan, Nantungchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Suanchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teanghsien, Tsining, Ckowtsun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Weihsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinhsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Sinminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihah, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao. CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Paksha, Shiuhing, Howlik. HANCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkianshien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchen. CHUNKING, Tzeliutsing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintchchen.

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At the Hotels

The following guests home registered at the Astor House Hotel during the Week: M. W. Barber, Kansas City, Mo; Mr. A. Schoenen, New-York; Miss. H. A. Schoenen, New York; Dr. &. Mrs. Seatliff, Yokohama; Mr. & Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, Boston; Mr. Wallace Farley, Mr. & Mrs. Raymand Radeyfte, London; Mr. W. P. Clinton Smith, Swatow; Mr. & Mrs. D. Christie, Shanghai; Mr. T. O. Jours, New York, Mr. I. H. Moore, Shanghai; Mr. G. Knocter, Vancouver; Mr. J. Shiota, Osaka; Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Graham, Hankow; Mr. S. S. Wright, Mis. M. K. Doetsch, Shanghai; Mr. & Mrs. M. R. Sinclair, Wei Hai Wei; Mr. F. A. Siepert, Hong Kong; Mr. S. W. Cartlidge, Mr. I. G. Thomson I. Tk Boeseken, Tientsin; Mr. R. Sisterne Hankow; Mr. I. Dubois, Hankow; Mr. Herbert, G. During, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. J. Hearve, Pukow; Mr. & Mrs. Esdall, Japan; Mr. Geo Arnhoet, Phila; Mr. James. M, Bamnoth, New York; Mr. P. E. Grosse, San Francisco; Miss. S. Heoin Japan; Miss. S. Winer. Japan; Mr. Williams T. Collins America; Mr. H. M. Boclen, Penang; Mr. G. Hyman, Singapore New York; Waynesboro Pa Virginia Mamea S. F. U. S.A. Miss. C. Abough, Manila. Miss. G. Brown, Manila

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. M. McDonald, R. C. Atkinson, Hongkong; F. H Siebert, Hongkong; A. J. Gazzanga, Nanking; A Raux, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Miss K. Steelman. Mr. McCondesy, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Nanking; Mrs. Dr. Yamui Kin, Washington, D. C.; C. R. Thomas, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. V. Spalinger, Canton; C. B. Thompson, Boston; Fred P. Desmond, Manila; C. E. Watkins, Hankow; P. F. A. Wallace, Ningpo; D. L. Syles, J. B. Canbro, London; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore, Kiukiang; R. J. Corbett, Chefoo, Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphreys, Swatow; G. K. Lefevre, New York; H. Charrey, Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Philbeg; Mrs. G. H. Edwards, W. S. Toller, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. James, Ichang; Sir. Charles Eliot, Peking; C. A. Smith, Nanking; Capt. H. Vis, Tientsin; A. O. Courtis, H. O. Major, Hangchow; Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Hongkong; F. A. Sweet, Chicago; Miss A. Cross. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Breaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. O'Malley, Portland, Ore.; J. Hilbling, Foochow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. & Mrs. A. Cutter, Japan; Mr. E. Moor, Boston; Mr. N. Keller, Chin Kiang; Miss. Grant, Hangchow; Mr. C. T. Brandt. Mr. H. L. Corbin, Mr. Mrs. H. G. Lane, Singapore; Mrs. I. Oesterblom & child, Mr. Mrs. M. G. Libisleff & two children. Dairen; Mrs. J. Bouyer, Mr. D. Edwardes, Japan; Mr. Mrs V. Reginald Weeler, Hang show; Mr. T. Kirk Sink, Tientsen; Mr. Frank Rhea, Yokohama; Mrs. Saint Pol & 2 children, Miss F. A, Levoley, Mr. D. J. Otensberg, New-York City;

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New Books and Publications

The Port of Los Angeles by Clarence H. Matson, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Board of Harbor Commissioners of Los Angeles, Cal. U. S. A.

This book, of some three hundred pages dealing primarily with the offorts of the city of Los Angeles, California, to establish a shipping port at that point, is of interest in the Ear East in that it deals with the trade between the western coast of the United States and China, Japan, Straits Settlements, East Indies, India, and Australia. Of particular interest to the Orient are reports from practically every American consular officer in the foregoing countries, setting forth the possibilities for trade between their districts and the United States. Copies of the work may be obtained free by addressing Clarence H. Matson, Secretary, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Los Angeles, Cal.

Principles of Ocean Transportation, by Emory R. Johnson and Grover G. Huebner. D. Appleton & Company, N. Y. Price, G. $2.50.

This book embodies all the principal changes that have recently occurred concerning ocean going vessels; ocean routes; vessel and cargo measurement; port and terminal administration and control; the freight, passenger, mail, international express and marine services; organization of ocean carriers; pools, conferences and agreements; the relationship between rail and ocean carriers, ocean rates, Government aid and regulation; shipping legislation, terminal charges; development of the merchant marine and ship building industries; ship subsidies and other forms of government aid in Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan and other foreign countries and the merchant marine policy of the United States. Emory R. Johnson, Ph,D., Sc.D., is Professor of Transportation and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, and author of many important volumes on railway and ocean transportation. Grover G. Huebner, Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of Transportation and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and is joint author, with Professor Johnson, of "Railroad Traffic and Rates."

Money and Banking, by John Thom Holdsworth. D. Appleton and Company, N. Y. Price G. $2.25.

This book, covering the principles of money, credit and banking, is designed to be used as a source of information for business men and students. The American Federal Reserve system has effected such far-reaching changes in banking and credit operations, and many other significant changes have taken place within the last two and one-half years that a new edition of this book has been imperative in order to bring it entirely up to date. Of these changes the most significant, perhaps, are those involving clearings and collections, Federal Reserve currency and foreign finance. On nearly every page revisions have been made; many sections have been rewritten, entire new sections have been added, and the last chapter on the Federal Reserve system has been rewritten in the light of its developments to date. John Thom Holdsworth is Dean of the School of Economics and Professor of Finance and Economics in the University of Pittsburg.